REGISTERED No. [illegible]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,501.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1873. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR .....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
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For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 0
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding.....	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander E. H. HOWELL, R.N.R., will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd February 1873, at 4 P.M.

Feb. 1873.		March 1873
Leave BOMBAY	22	
„ Ratnagherry	23	Leave Tuticorin 2
„ Vingorla	23	„ Colombo 3
„ Goa	24	„ Galle 4
„ Carwar	24	„ Negapatam 7
„ Tondiarpaut	25	„ Madras 8
„ Mangalore	25	„ Cocanada 10
„ Cannanore	26	„ Vizagapatam 12
„ Tellicherry	27	„ Chittagong 13
„ Calicut	27	„ Bimlipatam 13
„ Beypore	28	„ Pooapilore 14
„ Cochin	28	„ Pulo Penang 16
„ Allepey	28	Arrive CALCUTTA 17

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the N-ighkery district, Bangalore, and Madras, when landed at Calicut or Tellicherry, and forwarded from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th February 1873, at noon.

Feb. 1873.		March 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	28	Leave BUSREH 19
„ Kurrachee .... March	4	Arrive Fao 19
„ Guadur	5	„ Kuwet 19
„ Muscat	7	„ Bushire 21
„ Bunder Abbas	9	„ Linga 26
„ Linga	11	„ Bunder Abbas 28
„ Behrein	13	„ Muscat 30
„ Bushire	13	Guadur ..... April 1
„ Fao	15	„ Kurrachee 4
Arrive BUSSREH	16	„ BOMBAY 7

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. HUTCHINSON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th March 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE first-class Magnificent full power Steam-ship COLOMBO, Captain MCNAB, will sail this month for above: has splendid accommodation for Passengers, and is fitted up in every way for their comfort.

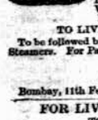
For Passage apply to

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent.

Apollo Street, Fort.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE fine new Steamer VIRAGO, 1,800 Tons, H.P. 300, will be despatched about end of February, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers only, and will carry a CUISINE AND STEWARDESS. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500.

To be followed by the URBINO about 12th March, and other Steamers. For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th February 1873.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL 28TH FEBRUARY.

CALLING AT MALTA.

THE new Steamer NORTH TYNE, 1,959 Tons, 150 Horse Power, classed 90 A 1 at Lloyd's, and built specially for the East India Trade, has very superior accommodation for EIGHT PASSENGERS. The Cabins are planned so that they can be occupied by TWO FAMILIES, for whom special terms can be arranged.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	£ 50
„ Suez	£ 30
„ Malta	£ 40

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 25th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Adea	£22	£15	£7	Including Wines.
Suez	28	21	8	
Aden	28	24	9	
Alexandria	30	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles transhipment at Genoa	62	38	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st MARCH 1873.

ASIA, on TUESDAY, 1st APRIL 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Rate-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

HINDOSTAN	3,115 Tons.	600 H.P.,	on 3rd March.
PESHAWUR	3,782 „	600 „	on 17th „
AUSTRALIA	3,646 „	600 „	on 31st „
KHEDIVE	3,742 „	600 „	on 14th April.
CATHAY	2,985 „	400 „	on 28th „
DECCAN	3,128 „	400 „	on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 460
Second Class	„ 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 25th January 1873.

LAFOND BROTHERS.

CONVEYANCE IN PAIRED CARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON COMMISSION.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES ON HIRE.

HORSES TREATED AND SHOD BY A PRACTICAL EUROPEAN PROFESSIONAL.

SALE.

Apply to LAFOND BROS., Proprietors, Livery and Commission Stables, Colaba, and Branch at Ash Lane, Fort; next to the Customs Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 24th February, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain H. D. SHALLARD, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 25th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. DECCAN, (3,128 tons and 400 H.P.,) Capt. WILLIAM SOAMES, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 22nd February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,

6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,

EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission. Receive, ship, and insure BAGGAGE. Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates. Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.

HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

SOUTHAMPTON. LIVERPOOL.

KING, SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.

CALCUTTA.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.,

40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY AND GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40

By order of the Trustees, the following jewellery, as :—Earrings, necklaces, pearls, riffools, diamond boory rings of diamonds, emerald and pearls and peroza, gold bangles, gold sakis, lockets, goongries, laddies, coral beads, snuff-boxes, silver rosewater bottles, toys of different patterns, silver cup and saucers, plates, &c., &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 22nd February 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, No. 12—

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T. Cloths, Madapollams, Jaconets, Scarfs, Muslins, Chints, &c.

Also a variety of sundries, consisting of earthen red, blue and green border cups and saucers, fancy scented cakes of soap, child single and double perambulators, leather slippers, silk muslin, one large fire-proof treasury safe, by Samuel Whitfield and Sons; 1 case of gilt cut-rings, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Glass, Crockery, Plated ware, &c., at Kalbadevie Road, Bible Depository.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction (at the above-mentioned place) the property of a gentleman changing his residence consisting of cut, liquor, wine, claret and champagne glasses, wine and sodawater tumblers, wine cool rs and finger cups, plated tea services, candlesticks with shades, spoons and forks, ivory handle table and desert knives, table and hanging argand lamps, blackwood curved circular, pier, camp dressing and cash hand tables, drawing-room carved, pre ious, easy arm and without arm chairs Cleopatra sofa and conve sation and reclining couches, double and single screens, bookshelf, medicine chests, English carpet, writing table, presses, wardrobe, and child cradle.

No catalogues and the property will be on view from the 24th instant.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd February 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods &c.

5 Bales Grey Shirtings, 34 2 lb. 36 yds. 39 inches.

10 Tierces of prime American Beef.

On account and at the risk of Hadjee Sulliman, Essaw.

127 Pieces of White Cambric.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Light Palkee Shigram.

1 First-class Surat Cow and Calf.

Ex Ship Malabar.

3 English Toy Terriers, each one year old.

1 Brazilian Pure White Terrier.

2 White French Poodle Dogs.

1 Italian Greyhound, a most beautiful Ladies' Pet, a lovely little creature.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A full-sized Slate Billiard Table, by Bennett, in perfect order, has been little used, and was bought by the owner new, about 3 years ago, it has the reputation of being one of the best private Billiard Tables in Bombay, and is only parted with in consequence of the owner having no Billiard room in the house he has just gone into.

The Table was lit by a Gas Sunlight, and there is consequently no lamps belonging to it. Price Rs. 850.

LIST OF CUES.

3 Full-sized Billiard Balls.
12 Pool Balls.
2 do. do. Extra.
12 Small Cues.
2 Rest-, 11 rge and 1 small.
2 Large Cues.
Billis d and Pool Markers.
1 Brush and Iron.
Printed Rules.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture comprising fine Plated, Rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-cl ss Piano, &c., at Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, &c., the property of Henry M. nty, Esq., the same comprising, set of richly engraved and star cut glassware, handsome Bohemian glass dessert set, handsome dinner, breakfast services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater and veg table dishes, cruet, and pickle frames, ice tankard, tea set, waiter, butter pot, a set of electro-plated thread pattern spoons and forks, an artistically designed 8 light candelabra, single and double branched table candlesticks, silver cutch work mufineers, cutlery, a single barrelled rifle by Wes ley Richa ds, &c. handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces for 14 persons, side board, dining room chairs, dumb waiter, book case, folding and partition screens, circular and card tables, whatnots, easy and drawing room chairs, half backed sofas, 3 stuffed ottomans, a first class grand square piano by Broadwood and Son, Brussels drawing room carpets, plated 3 light hanging and and lamp, teapoys, hatstand, English brass and feakwood four post bedsteads, camp cot, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, wardrobe cloths and gown presses, towel horses, clothes baskets, divers ne articles, cooking utensils, valuable books, superior wines and spirit, choice plants, Lady's and Gentleman's saddles, child's perambulators, &c &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

JUST LANDED.

An invoice of superior English-made slate-l and brass mounted single and double Harness by William Middlemore.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd February 1873.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD AND KAKUDWADY NEAR GIRGAUM JUNCTION.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 22nd February instant, Messrs. SHRICRISNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 4 P.M., by order of Mortgagee Sakashive Pandoo Sung and Ramchunder Sadashive, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Hurrichund Dhackjee, (since deceased).

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house situate in the Cast called Passawady near Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Bhuleshwar containing by admeasurement 148 square yards or thereabouts, on the east by the house passage and ground belonging to Janardhun Hurjee, on the west by the house of Hurrichund Dhackjee, on the north by the passage and the ground of the said Janardhun Hurjee, and on the south by the property of the said Hurrichund Dhackjee and Govind Babajee, and was formerly under Nos. 45 and 41 and now and No. 51 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 303.

LOT NO. 2, AT 5 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Pasmandaree land or ground with a dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Kakudwady Street, in the Sub-district of Bhuleshwer fronting the western side of the said street, measured formerly under No. 19, and now No. 18, contain ng by admeasurement 252 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east and south by the houses of Atmaram Waman Pundit, on the west by the house of Babool Maccoondjee, and on the north by the Cast of Pandoorung Wittoba.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to the Auctioneers at their Office, in Forbes Street.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd February 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Wares, a first rate full toned solid Mahogany Pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a first rate handsome light Barouche by Holman, Hunt, and Co., a powerful chesnut Arab Horse, &c., at No. 2, Mazagon Road.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from William Bon!, Esq., who is about to leave for England, to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February, instant, at the above Bungalow, the whole of his handsome household Furniture, Carriage, Horse, &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant at 2 P.M., a full Grand Piano by Collard and Collard, a large Platform, &c., for Musical Performances, with stage, desk, &c., and a selection of valuable Music, both sacred and secular.

Will be on view from the 26th instant.

And

On SATURDAY, the 1st March, at 2 P.M., in the Godowns, attached to the Cathedral, the valuable old Organ lately removed from the Town Hall. Will be arranged in lots to suit buyers and on view from 27th instant.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT NO. 376 OF 1870.

Umabhai Huthesing, Becherdass Ambaidass Runchoddlal Chotalal Bhanabhai alias Purshotumdass Tricumdass, and Balchundbhai, daughter of Shett Motibhai Currumchund (late of Ahmedabad, Hindoo Merchant), all of Ahmedabad, Hindoo inhabitants Executors, and executrix of the late Muggonbhai Currumchund, deceased, carrying on business in Bombay under the name and firm of Currumchund Premchund, by means of their Moonim, Lulloobhoy Currumchund, &c. ..... Plaintiffs.

BY.

George Henry Wilkinson and John Anderson of Bombay, English Merchants, carrying on business together in partnership in Bombay under the style or firm of Harbourd and Company, in Elphinstone Circle, in the Island of Bombay ..... Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of March next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon (unless and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of moveable property issued on the 11th day of February instant in the above suit) will be put up for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., at a Godown near to their Rooms in Marine Street, the undermentioned immoveable property of the above-named Defendants :—

99 Casks of Colouring Powder and 144 Iron cases of Colouring Powder in oil.

Towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs 30,000 for debt, and the sum of Rs. 270 for costs, which said debt and costs amount together to the sum of Rs 30,270.

The sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Defendants in the above specified property.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

T. G. HEWLETT,

Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's, Office, Feb 13, 1873.

Messrs. JEFFERSON & PAYNE,

Plaintiffs' Attorney.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st February 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, ESQUIRE

THE FIFTH GRAND PERFORMANCE OF THE SEASON WILL BE GIVEN AT THE ABOVE THEATRE BY

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY 1873,

WHEN WILL BE REPRESENTED THE PUBLIC FAVOURITE PLAY OF

CAMARALZAMAN & BADOURA,

RESERVED SEATS Rs. 4.

Tickets to be had of Mr. COOVERJEE SORABJEE NAZIR, and at the Grant Road Theatre.

Performance commencing at 8-30 P.M.

A GOOD BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

MESSRS. HAMILTON AND CO.,

DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS

IN ORDINARY,

TO H. E. THE VICEROY OF INDIA,

CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co. have the honour to announce that they have REMOVED their STOCK from MEADOW STREET to the VICTORIA and ALBERT MUSEUM, where they will remain and carry on Business till the Exhibition is over.

All Jewellery, &c., purchased there may be taken DELIVERY of AT ONCE.

Mofussil Letters and Orders will RECEIVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

Illustrated Catalogues post free on application.

HAMILTON & CO.,

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

THE CITY BANK.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1855.

HEAD OFFICE...(Corner of Finch Lane), Threadneedle Street.

BRANCH OFFICES... { No. 34, Old Bond Street. / Nos. 159 & 160, T reenham Court Road. / No. 25, Ludgate Hill.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,200,000 0 0

(60,000 SHARES OF £20 EACH.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 600,000 0 0

RESERVED FUND 150,000 0 0

DIRECTORS.

JOHN JONES, Esq., Chairman.

Henry Vigurs East, Esq.	Wm. Macnaughtan, Esq.
John Hacksblock, Esq.	William Simpson, Esq.
Andrew Lawrie, Esq.	Jonathan Thorp, Esq.
Rober Lloyd, Esq.	James E. Vanner, Esq.
Wm. McArthur, Esq., M.P.	George Young, Esq.
Joaquin de Mancha, Esq.	

MANAGER :

ALFRED GEORGE KENNEDY.

SECRETARY—C. J. WORTH.

ACCOUNTS opened with approved Indian and other Foreign Firms or Banks, at such moderate rates of Commission as shall be considered consistent with sound mutual advantage. The Interest upon such accounts is calculated at current rates on daily balances, and is made up on the 30th June and 31st December in each year.

Demand Cheques and Exchange honoured against approved previous or simultaneous Remittances. Credits opened against first-class Securities negotiable in London. Mercantile and Marginal re its are issued, as also Letters of Credit upon any leading Commercial City, and every description of general Banking Business transacted. The Officers and Clerks of the Bank are pledged not to disclose the transactions or any of its Customers.

London, 21st January 1873.

THE LITTLE WANZER.

JUST TO HAND, A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FAMOUS

LITTLE WANZER LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINE,

COMPLETE, ON AN ORNAMENTAL STAND, WITH FITTINGS,

CASH RUPEES 75 EACH.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.,

SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

Choice Selected TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

Just received, in fine condition.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
DINDIGUL MUSTER, per thousand	16 0	18 0
THOMPSON'S „ „	14 0	16 0
DAWSON'S „ „	14 0	16 0
NOBLE'S „ „	13 0	15 0

TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

CROQUET,

Sets complete with rules in case

AT

£12-8, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22-8, 25, 28, 32, and 3 5.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted to MR. RUSTOMJEE NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE LUNGRANA has been WITHDRAWN from THIS DAY.

ROSSELET & Co.

Bombay, 22nd February 1873.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION, 1873.

FIRMS and INDIVIDUALS wishing to Advertise in the SECOND EDITION of the OFFICIAL CATALOGUE are requested to send their Advertisements AT ONCE to the SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay Education Society's Press, Byculla.

C. BANKS,

Superintendent, B. E. S. Press.

22nd February 1873.

NOBEL and Co.'s PATENT-BLASTING-POWDER DYNAMITE.

This Blasting-powder is unrivalled in point of force, safety, stability and resistance against humidity. Extensive use in all blasting operations in Europe and United States.

Compared with gun-powder, Dynamite saves from 25 to 50 per cent. in time and in money, in all Blastings, in Railway Cuts, Tunnels, Mines and Quarries. Full instructions on application to

ALFRED NOBEL & Co., Hamburg.

WANTED, a HEAD CLERK, for Executive Engineer's Office, Khanpoor Division, Indus Valley (State) Railway. Salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to the Undersigned.

J. P. VANSITTART, C.E., Executive Engineer,

Khanpoor Division I. V. S. Ry., Khanpoor, Bhawulpore State.

SPORTING.

HORSES ENTERED for the 2nd DEALERS' PLATE will be aged on the BYCULLA COURSE on the 24th instant, at 7 A.M.

TOWNLEY M. FILGATE,

Honry. Secy. Bombay Races.

19th February 1873.

JUST RECEIVED.

CARTES DE VISIT of the late EX-EMPEROR of the French.

Do. do. from Sketch taken at the Lying-in-State, 16th January 1873. By Eaton Walker, Esq. Price Rs. 1-4.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

!!! IMPORTANT !!!

NOTICE.

OWING TO THE EXTREME PRESS OF

BUSINESS,

THE

EMPORIUM

OF

FASHION

WILL BE

OPEN

ON

MONDAY,

February 24th.

TUESDAY,

February 25th.

WEDNESDAY,

February 26th.

AFTER THIS DATE

THE

ESTABLISHMENT

WILL BE

CLOSED

FOR THE

SEASON.

The DISPENSING CHARGES of this Establishment are 30 per Cent. lower than those of any other European House in India.

ACCURACY !

ECONOMY !

DISPATCH !

ROSS AND COMPANY,

5, MEDOWS STREET,

BOMBAY.

MESSRS. DECRUZ, CORREYA AND Co., GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

HORSES TRAINED, BOTH FOR SADDLE, SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, BY JOHN CARR.

CARRIAGES repaired, painted, and varnished.

PIANOS tuned and repaired.

FURNITURE repaired and polished.

Also information can be had regarding the purchase or disposal of Carriages, Horses, Furniture, &c., &c.

All Orders promptly attended to, 200, Grant Road, near London Hotel.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCH MAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED by last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, American Clocks, Gold Earrings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,

Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

SACHE'S PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY.

SACHE'S PHOTOGRAPHS are now admitted to be the best executed and the best chosen subjects in India, and the largest and cheapest yet produced.

SIZE 12 BY 10,

RUPEES 1-8 EACH.

MR. SACHE HAS JUST COMPLETED A

NEW SERIES OF BOMBAY VIEWS.

A LARGE COLLECTION OF VIEWS OF

CALCUTTA,	DELHI,	CAWNPORE,	LUCKNOW,	AGRA,
SIMLA,	MUSSOORIE,	BAREILLY,	BENARES,	JUBBULPORE,
BOMBAY,	MEERUT,	LAHORE,	THE HIMALAYAS,	THE CAVES OF INDIA.

&c. &c. &c. &c.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

LARGE AND CHOICE SHIPMENTS FOR THE BOMBAY SEASON.

ASQUITH AND COMAPNY

Solicit inspection to the following New Goods, just opened.

BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES.

LADIES'	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.	GENTS'	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.	GENTS'	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
White, Black, and all shades of Colour	2 10	3 0	White, Black, Drab and Lavender	2 12	3 0	Town made, Driving	3 0	3 8
Double Buttons	2 14	3 2	Dogskin	2 8	3 0	Military White Doe	3 12	4 4

WALKING STICKS—ALL NATURAL HANDLES.

Holly, Cherry, Black and White Thorns, Orange, Hazel, Thistles, Oak, Ash, Olive, Midgeon, Miniature Rattan, Furze, Monster Rattans ..... { 1/ to 1/2 / 2/4 to 2/10

BEST HATS—ALL THE NEW SHAPES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
THE CHESTER—High Crown New Brown, or Grey Felt	5 8	6 8	Tall Drab Felt Hats	9 0	10 0
THE EGERTON—Black High Crown, Round Top	6 8	7 8	Dress, Extra Quality	12 8	14 0
THE TAVESTOCK—Black High Crown, Flat Top	7 0	8 0	Lincoln Bennett and Co.'s Superior White	11 8	13 0
THE RUGBY—Best White Straw	3 0	3 8	Extra quality, Dress	14 0	16 0
			Black and Drab Walking Hats, New Patent Band.	11 8	13 0

ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR CHAMBER HELMETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best White Regulation Made with Extra quality Shape.	14 8	16 0	Drab Helmets, Patent Easy Band	18 0	20 0
White Hunting Made with Extra quality Wide Brim	13 0	15 0	Drab Hunting, with Wide Brim	8 8	10 0
	16 0	18 0			

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Tweed Caps	3 8	4 0	Tweed Turban	3 8	4 0	Tweed Hats	5 0	5 12

BEST LINEN COLLARS. THREE-FOLD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Haymarket, Pall Mall, Dux West End, Shakespeare	6 0	0
Dux With Tie attached, to wear with West End... Flannel Shirts	6 8	7 8

GENTS' BRACES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
India Rubber	1 8	1 12
Strong Web Cantab	1 12	2 0
Guyot's Best French	2 0	2 4
Cantab, Extra long, plain Drab or Buff .....

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull for Press and Spinning shares. Government Paper steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Mmnl. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last div. dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	82
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
30,000	500	all	9 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	725
10,000	500	100	9 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	225[illegible]
8,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,150
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	265
60,000	2314	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 ml.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
27,000	200	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	107
15,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	318-3/0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock
.....	£20	109-1/0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
.....	£20	43-1/2	do.	Ditto
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£12	109-3/4	do.	Do. New Shares

232			
126			
1,125			
215			

LAND COMPANIES.

8,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Prees Land & Pier Co. Ld.
750	2,000	2,000	31p.c.	Mazagon Land
8,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited

1,490	
118	
880	
450	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.c.	Albert Mills Co	1,250
600	1,250	all	80p.c	Alexandra Spinning	1,160
500	2,500	all	100*	Allience Spinning	2,575
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,700
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	940
900	150	150	25*	Bronch Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,250
750	2,000	all	200p.c	Great Eastern	2,0 0
2,500	1,000	all	140p.c	Hon. mandji Framji	1,070
800	1,000	all	40 p c	Morarjee Spinning	945
800	2,500	all	100p.c	Oriental	2865
620	2,500	2,600	216p.c.	Royal	2,650
60	1,000	all	...	Sonderdas Spinning	1,100

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,260
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	880
100	5 0	all	10p.ct	Albert king Co	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	235
150	14,000	11,000	100p.c.	Apollo Press Co	7,400
200	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co	1,900
300	500	all	30 p.c.	Do New	473
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.c	Broach Cotton Co	880
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,150
500	1,000	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co	6,100
350	9,000	all	250p.c.	East India Press Co	2,800 ml.
150	3,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co	7,400
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	965
800	1,000	all	30 p.c.	French Press Co	725
2	6,000	6,000	225 p.c	Hyde ablic Press Co	2,200
250	5,000	1,462	75 p.c	Imperial Press Co	961
200	4 8	350	42½ p.c	Mofussil Press & G. Co	620
120	2,500	all	250 p.c	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co	210
400	85	750	135 p.c	Scinde Press Co	493
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.	1,150
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
150	850	all	8 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,310
60,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Lombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 pc.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ltd	102
1,000	50	all	14 pc.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co.	25
2,000	500	all	40 pc.	Ereacher & Co	465
2 000	250	all	40 pc.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10¼d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16 to 11/32d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 17/32d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	225

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110¾ to 110½
Four & half per cent	104½ to 104¾
Four per cent	102½ to 102¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	102½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 6 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871.92	
New French Loan (fully paid-up) of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	118

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Carolus	220[illegible]
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franee Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold do. 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 15th February 1873.

Open 1,266½ Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	1,06,082 10 11
Merchandize	4,30 428 10 0
Electric Telegraph	1,032 4 0
Municipal Trains, &c	600 0 0
Total Rs	5,38,723 8 11
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266½ miles	5,07,766 4 1
Increase Rs	30,957 4 10

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

A small business is reported to have been done yesterday, and prices have undergone no quotable change. The demand for Marwar, Guz rat and Kattiawar continues in the same unsatisfactory state, and as the Hooleo holidays are approaching, we expect no material improvement until after their expiration. The following are our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirtings	4 inch	39 yards	6 lbs.	Rs. 4 3	6 to Rs. 4 4 6
"	"	40 "	39 "	7 "	" 4 12 0 to " 4 13 0
"	"	40 "	39 "	8½ "	" 5 10 0 to " 5 11 0
"	"	45 "	39 "	8 "	" 5 12 0 to " 5 13 0
Madapollams	32 "	24 "	3 "	" 2 2 9	to " 2 3 9

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms :—

300 pieces	Grey Shirtings,	40 in.	39 yds.	8½ lbs.	Rs. 5 11	0
1,000 "	"	"	40 "	39 "	7 "	" 4 14 3
350 "	"	"	40 "	39 "	7 "	" 4 12 0
1,000 "	"	"	40 "	39 "	7½ "	" 5 7 0
300 pairs	"	Dhotees	42 "	9 "		" 1 7 0
300 "	"	"	42 "	10 "		" 1 10 0
400 "	"	"	42 "	10 "		" 1 12 0
1,200 "	Turkey Red Mulls		40 "	20 "		" 3 9 0

COTTON.

The market closed firm, with good demand. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Oomrawuttee (Ready)	at Rs. 228 to Rs. 230	
" Abdo	"	at " 223 to " 225
" Broach M. G.	"	at " 234 to " 235
" Bingunghaut	"	at " 201 to " 202
" Dholleesh (May delivery)	"	at " 223 to " 221

The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

25 candies	New Oomrawuttee	(Ready)	F.P.B. at	Rs. 235	
25 "	"	"	(")	at "	235
50 "	"	Julgaum	(")	at "	224
100 "	"	Khandeish	(")	at "	216 to 218
25 "	"	"	(")	at "	218
250 "	"	"	(10 days)	at "	218
75 "	"	Hinguughaut	(Ready)	at "	202
25 "	"	Broach M.G.	(")	at "	234
153 "	"	"	(")	at "	235
50 "	"	"	(25th March)	at "	233
50 "	"	"	(")	at "	232
75 "	"	"	(Ready)	at "	235
75 "	Old Compta W.S.		(")	at "	185
50 "	"	"	(")	at "	185

METALS.

500 cwt. Copper Brazers ..... Rs. 56 per cwt.

YARNS.

5,000 lbs. Turkey Red No. 40 ..... at 25 as. per lb.

CALCUTTA.—17TH FEBRUARY.

The following transactions were reported :—

—In Government Papers :—

6 per cents. at Rs. 102 to 102-4, and small sums at 2 to 4 annas higher.

5½ per cents. of 1872, at Rs. 103-14.

5½ per cents. at Rs. 110-6.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Deccan (s)	Soames	Suez, Feb. 8.
	Phaeton	Gib on	sailed 3d, Oct. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Hutton (s)	Hodges	Liverpool.
	Kurrachee (s)	Henderson	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Decean, to China, &c.
Ship Louisa, to Rangoon.
Barque E perance, to Bordeaux via Malabar Coast.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Feb. 18 Golconda (s) ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Feb. 11 Golconda (s) ..... Suez.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 8 Peshawur, ss, White, from Suez.
8 Mirzapore, ss, Parish, from Suez.
9 Calcutta, ss, Atkinson, from Bombay.
9 Ambassador, ss, Williamson, from Bombay.
9 Persia, ss, Merello, from Bombay.
10 India, ss, Dodero, from Genova.
10 Hydaspes, ss, Rogers, from Bombay.
10 Maria Anna, Portuguese gun-boat, Oliveira, from Bombay.
13 Parsee, ss, Harrison, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 8 Mirzapore, ss, Parish, to Calcutta.
8 Peshawur, ss, White, to Bombay.
8 Cavignon, F T, ss, Birton, to Saigon
9 Ambassador, ss, Williamson, to Liverpool.
10 Persia, ss, Merello, to Genoa.
10 India, ss, Dodero, to Bombay
10 Hydaspes, ss, Rogers, to Suez.
12 Alethea, ss, Powell, to Akyab.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Jan. 25 Dunedon, ship, Laren, from Cardiff, bound to Rangoon.
Feb. 6 Mosquito, H M gun-boat, Bond, from Plymouth, bound to China.
7 John Adamson, ss, Gaine, from Sunderland, bound to Bombay.
9 Calcutta, ss, Atkinson, from Bombay bound to Zanzibar.
10 Maria Anna, Portuguese, gun-boat, Olivei a, from Bombay bound to Lisbon.
16 Parsee, ss, Harrison, from Newcastle bound to rice ports.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST *via* THE SUEZ CANAL.

Names.	Tons.	Destination.	To Sail
Violet	.....	Bombay	Jan. 28
Sestos	1310	Bombay	Jan. 28
Wyberton	1117	Batavia	Jan. 28
City of Poona	2330	Calcutta	Jan. 30
Agra	2350	Calcutta	Jan. 30
Viceroy	2477	Colombo	Jan. 30
Pearl	1115	Japan	Jan. 30
Yelusko	1746	China	Jan. 30
Ruseia	.....	Penang	Jan. 30
Salwell	1815	Bombay	Jan. 31
Virago	1800	Bombay	Jan. 31
Barnsworth Castle	.....	Bombay	Jan. 31
Nankin	1830	China	Jan. 31
Oxfordshire	1049	Bombay	Jan. 31
Stephensons	1145	Bombay	Jan. 31
Yeddo	1800	Bombay	Feb. 10
Walango	1800	Calcutta	Feb. 10

DAILY IMPORTS.—21ST FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

European (s), 300 barrels copperas, Tejpal Cuma ; 5 hhds. portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

Palermo (s), 25 cases brandy, Bonnivialle & Sibille.
Lawrence (s), 296 cases brandy, Planque Vinay & Co.
Virago (s), 53 cases sherry, Henry Dodds and Co. ; 2 cases soap, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons ; 11 cases clocks, Hoson Dada ; 50 cases sardines, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady and Co. ; 12 cases sherry, 105 cases claret, 8 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Glaneaux, 133 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM GENOA.

India (s) 30 cases champagne, Pochajee Framjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—21ST FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eri King (s), 40 bales wool B. Canjee ; 2 bales cotton, D. Ruttonjee ; 500 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Redewater (s), 165 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co. ; 27 bales cotton, Thackersey Khetsey ; 200 bags rapeseed, Ewart Latham and Co. ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co. ; 600 bales cotton, G. Tippett & Co. ; 600 package nuxvomica and myrabollams, S. S. Narrielwala.
Colombo (s), 1,500 bundles coir yarn, M. Ghella ; 500 bundles myrabollams, Rilli Brothers ; 131 bales cotton N. Khuttow.
Whitburn (s), 2,100 bundles coir yarn, N. Jaichund ; 100 bundles gunnies, E. Cullinjee ; 40 bales wool, R. Vusonjee ; 51 bales cotton, Forbes and Co. ; 61 bales wool, H. Gangjee ; 132 bales cotton, D. Sassoon and Co. ; 40 bales cotton, R. Natboo ; 11 cases dry ginger, V. Manjee.
North Tyne (s), 233 bales cotton, B. Cbutoorbhooj ; 15 cases hingds, F. Sealy and Co. ; 31 bales cotton, C. Verasy ; 51 bales cotton, P. Vinay and Co. ; 1 bale cotton, Young and Co. ; 30 bales cotton, G. Lockhart and Co.
European (s), 1 bale cotton, K. Nixon and Co. ; 584 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co. ; 63 casks fish oil, T. Arabee.
Virago (s), 100 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Young and Co ; 21 bales cotton, S. Hobart and Co.
Phrenologist, 10 bundles deer horns, S. Tyebjee and Co.
Ariel (s), 68 bales wool, T. Ockerda ; 50 bale cotton P. Girdhar.
Norah Greame, 25 bales hides, C. Laljee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clifford (s), 12 bales hides, M. C. B. Rawter and Co ; 40 bales orchil weed, F. Khakey ; 4 bales cotton, Hoop and Co ; 52 cases gum, H. A. Ahmed ; 30 bales hides, D. Mahomed.
Orissa (s), 1 case skins, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Athelstane (s), 200 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co ; 1 bale cotton, Young and Co.
Lady Clare (s), 250 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

India (s), 26 bales hides, H. Bomanjee Touche and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ceylon, 500 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.
Hindostan (s), 159 bales cotton, Planque Vinay and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India (s), 500 bags gingelly seed, Alsen Riebe and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

India (s), 3 bales hides, G. Sigg and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

India (s), 90 bags gells, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Deccan (s), 190 bales cotton, N. J. Abraham ; 81 bales cotton E. D. Sassoon ; 23 bales cotton, K. Toolseedas and Co ; 91 bales cotton, D. Jussum ll ; 100 bales cotton, E. Noordin and Co ; 21 bales cotton C. Ebram ; 78 bales cotton, R. Essajee ; 15 bales cotton, F. Scott and Co ; 47 bundles horns, C. Ebram ; 260 bundles sharkfins and 100 bundles fishmaws, D. Goolamhuson and Co ; 21 cases fishmaws and 29 cases sharkfins, F. M. Dama ; 10 cases fishmaws and 41 cases sharkfins, G. Samjee ; 57 chests opium, E. J. Abraham ; 128 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon ; 23 chests opium, N. J. Abraham ; 82 bales cotton, F. Scott & Co ; 251 bales cot on, D. Cowasjee Tata ; 52 bales cotton, D. Byramjee ; 50 b les cotton, H. J. M. A. Khutuck ; 34 bales twist and 73 cases broken glasses, C. Ebram ; 20 cases sharfins and 5 cases fishmaws, R. Alladinbhoy ; 7 bundles kissmiss, E. F. Momed ; 28 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon ; 30 bales cotton, H. E. Elias, 13 bales cotton, J. Peerbhoy ; 50 bales cotton, M. Virbocean ; 11 chests opium, G. Sobhagmull ; 2 chests opium, S. Dowlatram ; chests opium, K. Hurmookroy ; 20 chests opium, J. Peerbhoy ; 99 bales cotton, V. Valuldass ; 20 bundles fishmaws, M. Rawjee ; 28 packages, kissmiss, E. F. Momed ; 101 bales cotton, S. N. Tula ee ; 9 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon ; 226 chests opium, D. Sasson & Co 13 chests opium, R. Jugnath ; 200 bundles sharkfins and 50 bundles fishmaws, D. G. Hoosein & Co. ; 19 cases sharkfins, F. Khakey ; 19 chests opium, D. Cowasjee Tata ; 5 ch sts opium, E. D. Lungrana ; 15 chests opium, R. Khimjee and Co ; 33 chests opium, H. A. Esmail and Co ; 45 bales cotton, L. Khakey.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Deccan (s), 10 chests opium, G. Sobhagmull ; 40 chests opium B. and A. Hormarjee ; 19 chests opium, J. Dalsookroy.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 19.

Macnaghten, Captain, 2nd Light Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 20.

Wellesley, Captain, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, on leave, from Kamptee.
Jackson, Senior Barrack Master, Barrack Department, to join, from Poona.
Haughton, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on sickleave, from Julpigoree.
Barclay, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, on duty, from Poorundhur.
Apthorp, Lieutenant, 5th Regiment, on duty, from Poorundhur.

FEBRUARY 21.

Corbyn, Surgeon Major, Bengal Civil Surgeon, from leave, from England.
Aitken, Colonel, Inspector General of Ordnance, from leave, from England.
Browne, Major, Bengal Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Bayley, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.
Campbell, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Macandrew, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Burgess, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Shandridge, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Wakefield, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Hamilton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Miler, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Settle, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, from furlough, from England.
Davies, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Nugger.
Davies, Surgeon, Madras Medical Department, from furlough, from England.
Atkinson, Captain, 1st Punjab Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Burne, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Thompson, Colonel, Staff Corps, from medical certificate, from England.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 21.

Gardiner, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Kohat.
Conway, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Allahabad.
Wilson, Sub-Lieutenant, 4oth Bengal Regiment, on duty, to Lucknow.
Boscawen, Sub-Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, on duty, to Poona.
Ramsay, Lieutenant, Madras R A, on duty, to Bangalore.
Hope, Lieutenant, Madras R A, on duty, to Secundrabad.
Alves, Captain, Bengal R E, on duty, to Allahabad.
Humfry, Captain, Jacob's Rifles, on duty, to Jacobabad.
Daniell, Lieutenant, 1st Bind Horse, on duty, to Jacobabad.
Tansley, Lieutenant, 5th Regiment N I, from leave, to Poona.
Davis, Surgeon, Madras Medical Department, on duty, to Madras.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873,

ONE RUPEE ADMISSION.

FROM THIS DATE the PRICE of ADMISSION will be ONE RUPEE.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

20th February 1873.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

ON SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, the EXHIBITION will be OPENED from 1 P.M. to 6 P.M.,—ONE RUPEE ADMISSION.

By Order of Managing Committee,
G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

FROM THIS DATE, SEASON TICKETS can be OBTAINED at the undermentioned Establishments :—

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Mes rs. Keap & Co., Fort, Byculla, and Malabar Hill.
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SEASON TICKETS are not TRANSFERABLE, but only AVAILABLE for the PERSON they are ISSUED to.

By Order of the Managing Committee,
G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

10th February 1873.

NOTICE.—The BAND of HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will PLAY at the EXHIBITION, Victoria Gardens, on TUESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, until further notice, commencing from THIS DATE.

22nd February 1873.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Shia Gentleman" is very indignant at our not having published a letter from him on the Moharrum, and suggests that we only like to publish letters from Englishmen. His letter would have been published if he had sent us his name and address. We must remind correspondents that unless they send us privately their names and addresses with their communications, we shall not undertake that their letters shall be always even read.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

HORSLEY—February 13th, the wife of S. Horsley, Nagercoil, Travancore, of a daughter, still born.

MARRIAGES.

SHERMAN—SCHORN—February 17th, at St. John's Church Calcutta, by the Rev A. H Ety, George, youngest son of the late F She man, Esq, Jeetwapore, Tihoot, to Isabella Helen, youngest daughter of J C Schorn, Esq.

ROSE—WALLIS—February 11th, at St John's Church, by the Rev W C Bromehead, John Rose, to Eliza, second daughter of W R Wallis.

DEATHS.

PEREIRA—February 18th, at Roypooram, Margare', the beloved wife of Mr V V Pereira, Clerk at Messrs Binny and Co's, aged 28 years.

SCOTT—February 10th, at Dehra Doon, Mr William Henry Scott late of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, aged 60 years and 6 months.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1873.

WE are glad to notice that the Bombay Exhibition is more appreciated than ever, and continues to afford instruction and pleasure to an enlarging circle of visitors. It is a place which there is really some pleasure in going to, and if it were only possible to admit a little more into it of the only cool thing there is in Bombay (of course excepting ice and the Editor of the *Indian Statesman*), namely, the evening breeze, it would be a charming place of resort. His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse was there yesterday afternoon, and, after buying a catalogue for himself like a private gentleman, gave himself up to the enjoyment which all men of culture feel in aimless (and because aimless not the less on that account really valuable) observation of works of art and *curia*, and of the humbler efforts of human industry and ingenuity. The last new feature in the Exhibition which we have to notice is the *chudder* of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, which has at last been laid before the public of Bombay in an almost complete state. A good deal of difficulty has been experienced by Mr. Terry in obtaining permission to have it exhibited in Bombay. First one insignificant part and then another part was sent to the Exhibition, and it was not till the middle of this week that the most important part of it came and the public was enabled to see this extraordinary and enormously valuable tomb-cloth almost in its entirety. Originally intended to be sent to Mecca in order to be a covering for a sacred tomb, it was constructed, under the orders and at the cost of the late Gaekwar Khunderao. Altogether, along with some valuable appurtenances, such as large golden candlesticks, which have now been melted down, it was believed to have cost about £400,000 sterling, and even yet it is estimated at a value of about £200,000 sterling, being inlaid with pearls and precious stones. The Exhibition is indebted to His Highness the Gaekwar for many interesting objects, but this tomb-cloth is the most curious of all, and its immense monetary value will give it an interest (as was the case with the Koh-i-noor when first exhibited in London) in the eyes of the multitude far beyond its effect as a work of art or as a triumph of human skill.

The *chudder* is a tomb-cloth which we cannot regard without melancholy feeling, associated as it is in our memory with the name of Colonel Barr, the courteous and kindly officer who was for many years the Resident at Baroda, and who still held that appointment when he suddenly expired at Dover from heart disease a few weeks ago. The Indian military service has seldom possessed in it so thorough a gentleman or a man of really so kind a heart as John Turnly Barr. He has been blamed for not having taken a more active part in the affairs of the State of Baroda, and especially on the accession to the throne of the present Gaekwar, and we do not say that more might not have been done in the circumstances by the Resident, but it should be remembered that in his sudden and wholly unexpected removal from the Kattywar Agency he had received a painful and almost cruel lesson as to the danger a British officer may incur when interfering to any great extent in the affairs of Native States. He did, however, in a quiet way exercise a great influence for good at Baroda, as was illustrated by the fact that immediate advantage was taken of his leaving the Residency to accomplish the disappearance of Bhow Scindia, who had been Minister to the late Gaekwar but was confined in jail under asentence of two years' imprisonment. We daresay the state of Colonel Barr's health may have made him naturally averse to interfere much at Baroda, on the principle of "anything for a quiet life," but when he left this he certainly did not anticipate that his days were so nearly numbered. His hope was to return to Baroda for at least a short period, but he was cut off most suddenly, having returned, after taking a walk with Mrs. Barr, and apparently in his usual health, to his house in Dover, when he suddenly fell down and expired. The number of these sudden deaths, mostly from heart disease, appear to be greatly upon the increase of late years. We notice three other prominent cases of the kind in the papers of the mail which brought intelligence of Colonel Barr's death ;—that of General Sir John Scott, who was seized with a fit while on horseback in Rotten Row ; that of Mr. Graves, the well-known member of Parliament for Liverpool, who suddenly expired during the night at his hotel in London, though he had been quite well when he went to bed ; and that of Mr. J. B. Bergne, one of the most distinguished employés of the Foreign Office.

But to return to the Bombay Exhibition, it will have been noticed that the price of admission has already been reduced to one rupee, except on Saturdays, when it will be open only on payment of two rupees or to holders of season tickets. These arrangements seem to suit the requirements of the case very well, and it is probable that, after a little, the Committee will open the Exhibition on certain days, or nights, at a very low rate, in order to suit the purses of the innumerable natives who, we feel sure, would be anxious to visit it, if only the matter were sufficiently brought to their knowledge. It is a mistake to suppose that even the poorer natives are not likely to take an interest in such an Exhibition. They do take a great interest in such displays when they can gain access to them, but it is rather out of their way to think at all of going to any place of the sort. We are also glad to learn that the Exhibition is to be open on Sundays between two and five, when it will not interfere with the hours of Divine Service. This arrangement, which, we understand, has received the approval of His Excellency the Governor, will be a boon to a number of persons whose avocations forbid them from visiting the Exhibition.

It is evident that the Honorary Secretary and the Treasurer are disposed to meet the wants of the public in every way, and the former gentleman has taken an immense deal of trouble for which there will be no other reward than public gratitude. In these circumstances it is much to be regretted that an unpleasant little affair has arisen in connection with the Exhibition, and that, having arisen, it should have been made a matter of correspondence in the papers. We have held back a letter on the subject which we received a couple of days ago from a Parsee gentleman, Mr. H. A. Suntook, because on making inquiry into the matter we found there was another side to the story, and we had hoped that Mr. Suntook would have had the good sense to allow the matter to drop, instead of which, besides appealing to the public in regard to this trivial, accidental, and personal affair, he has actually sent a lawyer's letter to Mr. Terry demanding a formal apology. The time is past for native gentlemen shrieking out that they have been villainously insulted because they are natives when any little *contre-temps* happens. In the first instance, Mr. Suntook seems to have had some cause of complaint, because owing to a mistake in the preparation of the books in which ticket holders had to sign their names, it was supposed that he had allowed the use of his season ticket to another person. There was some unpleasant conversation, partly caused by this and partly by the aggrieved Mr. Suntook arguing the matter in the "strong room," to which no strangers are admitted ; but when the matter was explained to Mr. Terry he promptly expressed his regret at what had occurred and the matter seemed to have been amicably settled, as it ought to have been After thoughts or after promptings, however, seem to have stirred up the aggrieved ticket holder, and he sent a letter to us (one identical with which was published yesterday in a local contemporary) full of violent accusations couched in violent language. If Mr. Suntook also meditated legal proceedings, as his lawyer's letter would indicate, this attempt to influence public opinion was entirely out of place, and it is not for those who propose to go to the law for redress for a supposed insult, to have recourse, in the first instance, to violent recriminatory language. The affair as it stands is a very instructive one, but not at all in the way which Mr. Suntook imagines or at least would have us believe. Both Mr. Suntook and his lawyer would be the better of a little of the public attention which they seem to desire.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE Anglo-Indian public will doubtless be grateful to the Director General of Post Offices in India for the arrangements he has made for the conveyance of Overland parcels to which we called attention some time ago. The arrangement, we are happy to announce, comes into operation on the 15th proximo. The parcels are to be accompanied by a separate paper headed with the address of the parcel, and containing a declaration of its contents and value under the signature of the s

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 31st JANUARY.

The P. & O. Co.'s steam-ship Deccan, Commander W. Soames, arrived in harbour at daybreak yesterday morning, with the English mails of the 31st ult. She brought the following passengers:—

For Bombay.

Rev. C. C. Fagan.
Captain and Mrs. Campbell.
Colonel and Mrs. McAndrew.
Mr. F. W. Knock.
Mr. A. E. Nash.
Mr. T. Jackson.
Mr. R. Wilson, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Cope, infant, and native female servant.
Mr. C. W. Hope.
Mrs. Staples, two children, native female and man servant.
Col. and Mrs. Thompson, and native female servant.
Captain and Mrs Shewbridge, two infants, and native female servant.
Sir M. and Lady Westropp.
Mr. and Mrs. Browne, and European female servant.
Miss Drummond.
Mrs. Thomson's infant.
Two Misses Thomason.
Three Masters Thomason.
Governess, European female servant, and man servant.
Mrs. Archbold and child.
Mr. V. Duke.
Captain J. R. B. Atkinson.
Mrs. Brownlow & 2 daughters.
Mr. Schwabe's ayah.
Captain Beadle's ayah.
Mr. & Mrs. Greenwood & child.
Mr. J. Sweet.
Mr. and Mrs. Vander Gucht.
Mrs. Spey's ayah.
Captain C. A. Bayley.
Major and Mrs. Bourne.
Dr. and Mrs. Davis, child, and native female servant.
Mrs. C. C. Pemberton.
Mrs. Jenkins.
Mr. T. Edmonstone.
Mr. Bramner.
Mr. Atkin on.
Mr. Fuller.
Mr. Mathews.
Major Wakefield.
Mr. Marshall.
Mr. Spurgeon.
Mr. Lyons.
Mr. Swaine.
Mr. McLellan.
Sir M. and Lady Westropp.
Mr. O. B Irvine.
Captain Burgess.
Mr. Schwabe.
Mrs. and Miss Lawford.
Dr Shapley.
Mr. Waller.
Mr. and Mrs. Johnson.
Mr. Zinnermann.
Captain Miller.
Dr. Corbyn.
Mr. Smith.
M. L marra.
Colonel Aitken.
Mr. Spinwall.
Colonel Hamilton.
Mr. Schwartz.
Mr. C. Gilpress.
Mr. H. Williams.

For Ceylon.—Mr. C. Pigot.

For Sydney.—Mr. Blow.

For Hongkong.

Mr. and Mrs Kingsmill.
Mr. W. Dennis.
Mr. R. Knight.

For Shanghai.

Mr. and Mrs. Lenarchand and infant.
Mrs. Johnson.
Mr. W. J. Clarke.
Mr. J. Livingstone.

[redacted] and Lady Parkes, five children, go-

[redacted]AL LETTER.

LONDON, 31st JANUARY.

"Is England hated?" might form the subject of a companion picture to that with which the philosophical *Spectator* lately supplied us, under the title "Why is Mr. Gladstone hated?" There is, unfortunately, no doubt about the fact that this country is intensely hated by foreign nations. The papers may dispute about the temper in which we should treat the manifestations of ill-will with which we are constantly assailed—some advising that we should show our national pride by not caring what anybody says of us, others contending that the unanimity of foreign disparagement of England is in itself a proof of the decay of English influence in the world—but no one denies the fact that the hatred exists and seems only to grow more bitter with every effort we make to conciliate the good-will of foreign nations. It may be quite true that the sentiment which finds such frank utterance in [redacted] Continental press is not shared by Continental Governments. The German Government, in particular, which knows that England is the natural ally of Germany in the struggle against Clericalism, has this week hastened to publish an official disavowal of an article in the *Kreuz Zeitung* which stirred the *Times* to a momentary burst of patriotic fury. But the inability even of the strong German Government to control the expression of the passionate dislike of England which most Germans feel, only shows how ardent and spontaneous the popular feeling must be. Why, then, is it that we are hated? No doubt, in great measure because we are so wise, so good, and so rich. In the great European war at the beginning of this century, while Continental nations were doing their best to ruin one another, we secured the control of the commerce of the world, and ever since we have known how to keep the lead and to make our maritime supremacy so profitable that, according to Mr. Gladstone's estimate, more money has been accumulated in Great Britain during three-quarters of the nineteenth century than in all the previous eighteen centuries since the invasion of the island by Julius Cæsar. This unprecedented and unparalleled prosperity is alone enough to make any patriotic foreigner foam at the mouth. Then, again, foreign nations owe us so much money. We have lent Europe, Asia, Africa, and America capital wherewith to develop their resources; and this is our offence never to be forgiven. Is not the amount of the Indian debt held by English capitalists already one of the principal grievances of Young India? But there is still another explanation of the hatred directed against us. The *Times* told the other day a capital anecdote of "some one" who "said lately he did not like the Orleans Princes. The observation excited just surprise. How could anyone dislike men of such irreproachable lives who had borne adversity with dignity and prosperity without elation? 'I don't like them,' was the reply, 'because they want to win the pool without putting down their stakes. That's not the law of the game.'" To nations like Russia, Germany, France, Austria, Italy, and the United States, which have all recently passed through terrible struggles for national existence, it must seem a monstrous thing that England should go on calmly claiming the position and privileges of a first class power without having to fight for them. "That's not the law of the game." War gave us our Empire, and we must be prepared to vindicate our claim to retain it by going to war from time to time with whoever wishes to disturb our enjoyment of the fruits of former conquests. Without a war, the true place of England in the new world created by the emancipation of the serfs in Russia, by the military triumphs of Germany, and the close of the conflict between the Northern and Southern States of America, cannot be determined; and such is the confidence of the new great Powers in their own strength and our weakness, that war may be forced upon us sooner than our statesmen and journalists seem to anticipate.

We have already lost, for instance, the control of the further progress of our dispute with Russia about her advance in Central Asia. Hardly any of the English newspapers are capable of understanding the real meaning of foreign news, so it is not surprising that the press publishes this morning without comment the telegram from St. Petersburg announcing the excited state of public opinion in that city regarding the projected expedition to Khiva. "Preparations for the expedition on a grand scale are," we are told, "being vigorously pushed forward, and the force will probably approach to 50,000 men. The Princes and others of high rank are volunteering to accompany the expedition." This, then, is Russia's reply to the valiant Note of Lord Granville. After some hesitation, the Court of St. Petersburg has given the rein to the enthusiasm of the people to fulfil the manifest destiny of Russia in Asia; and Prince Gortchakoff warned Europe two years ago that, when the public opinion of Russia was once aroused in favour of a national policy, the Czar himself was powerless to resist its potent force. Our challenge, therefore, has been taken up in a spirit of defiance; and now what will the English Ministry do? The Russians have a very just cause of quarrel with the Khan of Khiva, who is one of the most debased and savage tyrants on earth; and it is not our business to defend him. But Lord Granville chose the opportunity of the proposed conquest of Khiva to make a declaration at St. Petersburg of the policy England intends to adopt in Central Asia; and the question is, what steps will be taken to assert our authority in Persia, Afghanistan, and Yarkand, now that Russia has resolved to establish her empire solidly as far south as Samarcand and Asterabad? There are suspicious signs of a wish on the part of some confidants of the Ministry to draw back from the position taken up a month ago. The *Times* had a curious article the other day, lamenting the fickleness of public opinion in England. "You are all," says the leading journal, "clamouring for the line of the Oxus now, but who can tell what your mood will be six months hence?" Is it possible that the *Times* is alarmed at the display of public feeling its own articles have called forth? It certainly seems disposed now to moderate the vehemence of patriots who fancy the Government should at once do something to show its Central Asian policy is not mere vapouring. The *Times* gives us a touching and I hope not accurate picture of the perplexities of modern statesmen. The Government, it declares, would have never given way to Russia in the Black Sea business, had not public opinion shown itself so uncertain; and what with the peace party on one side, and Mr. Goldwin Smith and his school, who speak of our possession of India as a curse to England, on the other, it is impossible for a Minister to know what will please people. The logical conclusion to this despondent strain is that a Minister should do nothing. If modern statesmanship had indeed come to such a pass that men belonging to the Government refused to act one way or another for fear of exposing themselves to hostile criticism, one could only say of these blind leaders of the blind, Woe to the Empire that trusts to such guides! But I am sure the art of statesmanship cannot yet be lost amongst us. The heart of the nation is sound, and it only needs a man to come forward and direct public opinion in the right way to call forth such a demonstration of the power of England as the world has never yet witnessed. Public opinion halts painfully now because it is not sufficiently instructed. No man having weight in the Government, has yet told the nation why and how it should fight for India and the road to India, or the nation would fight gladly enough. An eminent Anglo-Indian declared not long ago that the country would never know what sort of man Mr. Gladstone was till a war broke out, and then they would find he was the greatest War Minister that had ever held power in England. Mr. Gladstone can do anything if he sets his mind to it; and, if he would but take up foreign policy as he took up the Irish Church question, he would create an intelligent enthusiasm that would carry him through every difficulty. May he be inspired to fulfil this mission! for, if we hang back now, in "face of the warlike movements of Russia, our supremacy in the East is gone for ever. The English people have never failed any Minister who had the courage to appeal to their warlike instincts and love of empire, and our misfortune has been that since Lord Palmerston's death public opinion on foreign affairs has been paralyzed because we have had a succession of Foreign Ministers without a foreign policy. The nation has long felt that something is amiss, and its temper is rapidly rising. Now, in fact, is the opportunity for Mr. Gladstone to make his Premiership the most memorable in our history, or to add another name to the long list of failures recorded in the annals of Parliamentary Government. You will see that the Poet Laureate has, in some new lines dedicated to the Queen, attempted to give expression to the feeling of disgust with which most Englishmen now regard the issue of the foreign and colonial policy, so much in favour with the shop-keeping class of the nation. I say "attempted," because a poet who wishes to touch the heartstrings of the nation must be able at all events to write intelligible English; and this, apparently, Mr. Tennyson has forgotten how to do. Take the two or three lines about Waterloo, the best of the lot, and compare them, I don't say with Henry the Fifth's address to his soldiers before Agincourt, or with some of the familiar passages of Scott, which for martial fire, pith, vigour, and manly directness of speech are unsurpassed in any literature, and which realize what was meant by the saying that it is better to make the ballads than the laws of a nation, but compare them only with the fine lines in which Cowper, a century ago, rebuked his countrymen for their lack of patriotic zeal, reminding them of the time when it was praise and boast enough for any Englishman to say,

"That Chatham's language was his mother-tongue,
And Wolfe's great name compatriot with his own,"

and it is easy to see that the difference between the poetry of to-day and that of last century is as wide as between the England of Lowe and Ayrton and the England of Chatham and Wolfe.

The latest episode in the Tichborne case has created more excitement in London than would have been called forth by the news that a Russian army had marched into India and sacked Calcutta. It is generally allowed that in this round the claimant has beaten his adversaries completely and created a strong revulsion of public feeling in his favour. He stated his case to the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench who had summoned him for contempt, so temperately and yet so skilfully, that it is impossible not to admit he has been very cruelly dealt with. Unquestionably, the power of the Government and society has been used to crush him. Mr. Lowe would have scornfully refused to grant £100,000 of public money to prosecute any man except one whom the chief law officer of the Crown thinks it a point of honour to send to penal servitude; and nothing can justify the vindictiveness with which the chosen organs of good society in the press have persecuted for twelve months a man who is still untried. But the press in England, though honest enough in a general way, has become so perfectly genteel and so excessively snobbish, that there is hardly an editor in London who would dare to publish a line that the fashionable club to which he belongs might consider not to be in "good form." Instead of being the champion of the oppressed, and the merciless satirist of social and political abuses, the London press now disdains to take its principles or its tastes except from the Upper Ten Thousand and their immediate hangers-on. I have no belief myself in the plaintiff, for his case has no bottom at all unless he can distinctly prove that the tattooing evidence was the result of a deliberate conspiracy against him on the part of the Tichborne family. But whoever he may be, the man has not had fair play. His commitment to gaol by Chief Justice Bovill was a mistake; the bringing forward and subsequent withdrawal of the charge of forgery was worse than a mistake; and to drag him into Court for contempt because, while the papers constantly abused him, he had ventured to say that Chief Justice Cockburn, having prejudged him to be an imposter, ought not to try him next April, is an act of gross oppression. There can be little doubt that the Chief Justice has spoken very freely in society about the claimant. We are apt to forget that judges are human; but you in India at least must be well aware that no old woman can beat some of them in love of gossip—yes, and of very malicious gossip. That Chief Justice Cockburn would try to do justice to any man tried before him, is certain; but is it surprising that the claimant should warmly protest against being tried by him when there are so many other Judges available? Then—what can be more tyrannical than to bring a man up for contempt before the colleagues of the very Chief Justice who has been attacked? The law may be as Justice Blackburn stated it; but it is a very bad and a very tyrannical law; and if our Parliament has any respect for freedom, it will immediately take away from the Courts a power liable to such abuse. Why, if Sir C. Dilke were indicted for high treason, it would by this ruling be contempt of court for Englishmen to hold a meeting in order to collect funds for his defence. The arbitrary temper prevailing among the new school of politicians who are always clamouring for the revival of authority has, I am afraid, found disciples on the Bench; for the Court of Queen's Bench, not satisfied with binding over the claimant and inflicting on the "honest enthusiast," Mr. Skipworth, a shamefully severe punishment, went out of its way a day or two afterwards to grant a rule against some man who was said to have libelled a Chairman of Quarter Sessions as an "old muff of a Tory" or something of that kind. The Chief Justice said that gentlemen who gave their time to their country for nothing must be protected from attack. God protect us from such gratuitous public service, if we must, after all, pay for it with our liberties! One thing is pretty certain now, that it will be almost impossible to get a jury to convict the claimant.

From a telegram in to-day's papers, I see that Lord Northbrook is reconsidering the question of land settlements in India. If he has indeed taken up this most important of all Indian questions, with the determination to abolish the tyranny of Revenue Surveys, he will deserve to rank with the greatest of Governors-General.

Dr. Birdwood, in Sir Bartle Frere's absence, will bring out next month an English edition of *Hari Pandurang*, a Mahratta tale, which the Doctor calls the Indian *Anastasius*.

J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

LONDON, 31st JANUARY.

The first meeting of Pawson and Co.'s creditors was held on Monday last, when a statement of accounts was presented showing a total of liabilities, secured and unsecured, amounting to £369,886-11-10, in addition to which there is a liability of £208,728 3-0 for customers bills under discount, which is not expected to rank against the estate. The assets are £391,747-5-10, so that there is a nominal surplus of £21,860-14-0. But it is only nominal, for it includes an item of above £9,000 for plant and fixtures and £16,247 for a balance which has not been assigned on leases and life policies. There was therefore at the best no working capital, and when the firm could not any longer get their bills discounted, they were naturally compelled to pull up. The explanation of this singular lack of working capital is easy. According to the solicitor on the estate, who gave full particulars to the assembled creditors, one of the partners at the original foundation of the firm in 1833, a Mr. Stone, had introduced £58,000, and on his retiring in 1857 withdrew £91,000, a further sum of £117,000 being placed to his credit, while £204,000 additional was to be paid to him at certain intervals. All this money, with the exception of about £70,000, had been paid, and the son is now one of the unsecured creditors for £70,760-1-7. It was left to be inferred that the constant drain from this cause had so impoverished the concern that stoppage was inevitable. But after all £247,000 in 15 years was little more than £16,000 a year, which should not have been a very deadly affair to a firm with so large a business, turning over, at a profit, millions a year. The fact I take to be that much of the business done within the last few years had been anything but profitable, and that there was thus a double drain going on simultaneously. The list of creditors is of formidable length, chiefly for moderate amounts, the largest being a Lyons firm. Aulibert Monin & Co., which figures for £16,449-19. Lyons indeed seems to be the heaviest sufferer, and next to it, perhaps, come Manchester, Glasgow, and Bradford. I see just one Indian creditor, Lake, Nauth, & Co., Delhi, for £14-14. London of course suffers considerably, but only as the representative of provincial and Continental towns, of which Nottingham, Huddersfield, Coventry, St. Etienne, Paris, and the Rhine manufacturing centres are the principal. It appears that before the firm pulled up, a meeting of the leading creditors was held in December, at which the desirability of converting it into a limited liability company was considered. Fortunately for those who might have been the directors the scheme was abandoned, for I daresay it would have been another Overend, Gurney & Co. scandal on a smaller scale, and probably some of those present were shrewd enough to suggest the parallel. At the meeting on Monday, however, it was unanimously decided that the business was much too valuable to be allowed to go to pieces, and it was agreed that Messrs. Pawson should be recommended to continue it for the present, while a committee was appointed to arrange a plan of reconstruction. I have great doubts that it will succeed; the time is not favourable, and it has already been found in several cases that firms thus remodelled on limited liability principles only plunge deeper in trouble, the expenses of management being an additional tax on their resources.

In one of my letters last December I mentioned an important law suit then pending in Chancery against three ex-directors of the National Bank, Mr. Harvey Lewis, M. P. for Marylebone, Sir Joseph McKenna, and a Mr. Henshaw to recover a large sum of money which it was alleged the Bank had lost by their breach of trust as directors. The arguments lasted nearly a fortnight last month, and the Vice-Chancellor took time to consider his decision. Yesterday he gave it against the three defendants on every point. This judgment is a very serious thing for the persons condemned, unless they get it reversed on appeal, since it mulcts them in considerably over £100,000 immediately with a liability for nearly as much more; but it is valuable as bringing home to bank directors some notion of their responsibility as trustees. The actual transaction was a colourable advance to a public company by discounting its bills for £200,000, to enable that company to subscribe in form for 40,000 shares in another company just launched, the National Bank which discounted the bills at the same time arranging to hold the proceeds, and to give a certificate to the Stock Exchange Committee that it held so much as deposits paid in on account of shares. The Vice-Chancellor maintains that the subscription of shares, the discounting of the bills, and the arrangement to retain the proceeds as deposits on applications were all so many shams to deceive the public, the deception having been practicable because the three men were either directors or promoters of all the schemes affected. None of the defendants will get much sympathy in the City, for it was well known that they had drawn the National Bank into a vortex of not very reputable speculation, from which it emerged with a loss which is now fastened on them; but, after all, the chief distinction between their cases and others is that they have been found out. They are scapegoats of a system, and as they go out into the wilderness to do penance, the much greater sinners who are engaging immunity may reasonably chuckle over their excellent luck. To float public companies by means of fictitious subscription lists was common in 1865-66 as now; it is a perfectly well understood practice, but it escapes punishment simply because the trick generally succeeds. The companies are floated, the shares are gradually placed on the market, and by-and-bye, should the concern smash, the circumstances of its original inception are lost sight of. Whether the three defendants in this case will be ruined in a pecuniary sense, is more than I can tell. Harvey Lewis has long been credited with the possession of a fortune of about £12,000 a year; but he has already lost heavily, and the morass of litigation in which he is now immersed seems to deepen every day. Henshaw is said to be worth nothing pecuniarily, while McKenna lost his appointment as managing director to the National Bank when the scandals first came out; and he probably cannot bear his share of the loss. Thus the brunt of it would fall on Lewis.

The Bank of England directors yesterday reduced the rate of discount from 4 to 3½ per cent., somewhat to the surprise of the public who had been paying 4 per cent. in the open market, and who naturally therefore looked upon that as the normal rate. The explanation of the movement is that at this season heavy revenue payments pass into the Bank on Government account which straiten the outside market and give the Bank complete control; and hence the directors, not wishing to have the public lose by what is a merely incidental and temporary arrangement of the supply of floating capital, of their own accord lower the rate to what they think would have been its level if the open market had remained under the influence of only ordinary causes. If this explanation be the true one, perhaps we may congratulate the directors on being such good-hearted persons. If they really are lending out their money at cheaper rates than they could get if they pleased, the public ought to be very much obliged to them. But it is only partially true, for the fact is that the Bank has had nothing like the discount business which it wants and which its present resources enable it to do; and hence it underbids the out-of-doors discounters in order to attract more paper. "The probability now seems to be that we shall have cheap money until the end of March, when the revival of spring trade may cause a demand simultaneously with a gradual depletion of the Bank's resources, and then money may begin rising again. There is now no perceptible uneasiness on the subject of the German demand for gold, although we are still utterly in the dark what those demands may be. There is, however, another cause operating in the provinces to cause a plethora of money, and that is the contraction of business at particular industrial centres. In most of the iron districts the manufacturers might do double what they are now doing if they could get the men to work and if the supply of fuel were more ample; but the indolence and restiveness of the men and the systematic efforts of the miners to stint the supply of coal, reduce production exactly where otherwise it would be most active. The great South Wales strike still continues: the men and their families are starving, but with characteristic obstinacy refuse to give in or to accept any compromise which, even while giving them the very wages they ask, would at the same time increase the output of the collieries. Business in such districts is at a stand-still; the action of a genuine Trades Union in "restraint of trade" has proved perfectly effectual.

The cotton market has been steady this week, but without much activity, although the sales have proved sufficient to reduce still further the moderate stock in hand. Holders are, I believe, in good spirits, and are quite prepared for much higher prices a little later on, when the receipts at the American ports begin to fall off rapidly; and so far as I can gather, there is a heavy "bear" speculation which quite justifies their anticipations. It is scarcely possible but that if trade continues even moderately good, the home demand for cotton by consumers will ere long be very active, and, with such stocks as we now have and the rapid development of manufactures in the States, that could have but one result. The Manchester people are in somewhat better spirits and are less eager to take orders than they were. All manufacturers are however seriously put about by the rise in coal. This week the advance for retail purposes is fully 3s. a ton, and we are paying 40s. a ton for the best Wales and with every prospect of having to pay 50s. within the next fortnight.

No failures of moment have been announced this week, but there is a good deal of rottenness for all that.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you or any of your numerous readers well versed in law, and in the management of Joint Stock Companies, be kind enough to answer the following queries through the medium of your much renowned journal:—

1. Who should be held responsible for neglecting or delaying to act upon the instructions contained in resolutions passed by shareholders in general meeting?

2. What time should be considered just and reasonable for bringing into execution the orders of the shareholders as above?

3. What is the proper way of punishing such delinquents?

4. If fine can be imposed according to law, who should bear it, whether the Company, its Secretary, or the commission earning agent?

Sir, you will do a great deal of good by the insertion of this letter in your much renowned journal to poor and enquiring shareholders like

21st February. MYSELF.

NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ADEN, 14th FEBRUARY.

The Portuguese gun-boat Maria Anna, from Bombay, anchored in the harbour on the night of the 8th inst. and is bound for Lisbon.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Calcutta arrived here on the morning of the 9th instant. She left Bombay on the 25th, Kurrachee on the 29th ultimo, and Muscat on the 2nd instant. She has brought a general cargo from Calcutta, Bombay, Persian Gulf, &c., for this place and for transhipment. She leaves here with extra mail for Zanzibar at 10 A.M. to-day. This is the first fortnightly mail steamer between this place and Zanzibar.

Assistant Surgeon O. Sullivan, who arrived here by the home mail steamer before last, leaves by the Calcutta to take up his appointment in H. M.'s steamer Daphne stationed at Zanzibar; and two other members leave at the same time to join Dr. Livingstone.

The steam-ship Parsee, from Newcastle-on-Tyne, with 1,640 tons coal for the P. and O. Company, arrived on the 10th instant.

The mail steamer Deccan arrived here from Suez last night at 10 P.M., and has brought very unpleasant news—that she found the s.s. Harold Haarfager, Captain Lund, ashore, and hence in danger, near the island of Perim. The Harold sailed from Gravesend on the 15th January, and nearly thirty passengers are said to be on board, besides a general cargo. The Deccan has brought the London extra mail for Zanzibar and leaves here with mails for Bombay early at 4 o'clock this morning.

BOMBAY.

Cholera has appeared at Yerrowda, near Poona.

H. E. the Governor's Band will play to-day at the Exhibition at 4 P.M.

The Crusade Against Dogs.—Nineteen stray dogs were destroyed by the police on Thursday last.

Murder at Jumboosur.—It is stated by a native paper that a short time ago a native was murdered at Jumboosur.

The Arrival of the Heir of the Raja of Drangdhra.—On Thursday Koonwar Jussuntsing, heir of the Raja of Drangdhra, arrived in Bombay with about 150 followers.

Another Addition to the Bombay Bar.—Mr. C. Jackson, a son of Sir Charles Jackson, who arrived by yesterday's mail steamer, has come to Bombay with the object of practising at the bar.

Marriage of a Hindoo Maharaj.—We observe that the brother of Jadoonathjee Maharaj is going to marry shortly, and the parents of the bride ask for Rs. 12,000 as marriage presents.

The Station Master of Baroda in Trouble.—The station master of Baroda is in custody of the police, on a charge of having misappropriated a certain sum of money belonging to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

Death by Burns.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Parsee Punchayet Lane, Fort, on the body of Naleebaee, woman. The jury found that the woman's death was caused by the effects of injuries received by her clothes having accidentally caught fire.

Fatal Accident by the Fall of a House.—An adjourned inquest was held on Thursday at the Coroner's office concerning the death of Fooss Mithan, who was crushed to death by the fall of a house at Deriastan on Tuesday. The jury found that death was caused by fracture of the spine.

The Rana of Porebunder.—A correspondent of a native contemporary denounces the persons holding the offices of magistrate and judge at Porebunder as illiterate, incompetent, and unfit to discharge their duties. The places in which these officials hold their courts are described as extremely wretched.

Wholesale Cheating.—A Hindoo goldsmith named Bunjee Oodooram was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate with cheating several parties, in respect of some gold and silver ornaments. The magistrate considered that it was a civil matter, and therefore referred the parties to the civil court. The accused was discharged.

False Weights.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, Dhuma Keera and two other shop-keepers were charged with having in their possession false instruments for weighing without any lawful or satisfactory excuse. Defendants were adjudged guilty, and the first was fined twenty rupees, and the two others five rupees each.

Programme of Music to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March	Gekra	Fichrer.
Polka	Magenta	C. Jacques.
Selection	Ebbreo	Appoloni.
Valse	Elvina	C. Duport.
Fantasia	Brilliant	Bressant.
Galop	Damen	Parlow.

Salt Department.—The *Gujerat Mitra* states that in consequence of Government having suppressed all salt pans but those of Patdi, Chowrasee, and Bulsar, salt has become a little dearer. In order to check this rise in the price of this necessary part of food, Government is requested either to permit the reworking of the suppressed pans, or to make a proportionate reduction in the rate of the duty on salt.

We observe that Mr. Kemp's fine new premises are rapidly approaching completion, and may state that the intention seems to be to fit up the interior of the building in a manner befitting the beauty of the exterior. The shop is being laid with mosaic pavement by an Italian adept, and we have seen a show-case of teak and glass to rest on the pavement that is of the most gigantic proportions. The case was made at the Tank Bunder Mills.

The Parsee Exhibitioner Dramatic Club.—This is the only native Dramatic Company on whom the heads of the native community have bestowed their patronage. The fifth "patronage night" of the season is announced for this evening at the Grant Road Theatre, when Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy is to honour the Club with his presence. The honour is not ill-bestowed, and the Club promises a pleasant evening's entertainment to those who may attend.

An Action for Damages.—At the Small Causes Court yesterday, before Judge O'Leary, a case was called for hearing in which Ali Shah, son of His Highness Aga Khan of Bombay, was the plaintiff, and Wittoba Jewanjee defendant. The action was brought to recover Rs. 1,000, being the damages sustained by the plaintiff to his horse and carriage in consequence of the defendant's carriage having come in collision therewith on the 16th October last, at Breach Candy road, such collision being caused by the negligence of the defendant's ghorawalla. Mr. Winter appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Peile for the defendant. The case was partly gone into on the 5th inst, and was adjourned till yesterday, when the parties not appearing in Court, the judge struck off the case.

A Dacoity Case.—On Thursday, at the High Court, Appellate Side, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd and the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill, the case of the Queen v. Verio Chandio and three others was disposed of. At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Surat, before Mr. George Druitt, Acting Assistant Session Judge, the accused persons were charged with having, at Bedkooma Peta Valor, talooka Bardoli, with three others not yet in custody, committed a dacoity in the house of one Hansjee Magta, and then and there caused grievous hurt to Bace Samee, wife of Hansjee Magta, by branding her feet with a piece of iron. The accused were convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. An appeal was presented to the Judges of the High Court against the conviction and sentence passed upon the accused, which was rejected, and the conviction and sentence of the lower Court were confirmed.

Pestonjee Dinshaw sent to the House of Correction.—A formal warrant for confining Pestonjee Dinshaw in the House of Correction was signed yesterday. Until lately the practice appeared to be this: when, at the close of the Sessions, warrants were sent to the Marshal of the County Jail, the prisoners were nearly equally apportioned at his discretion between the County Jail and the House of Correction. By a recent resolution of Government all prisoners sentenced to imprisonment under one year are to be kept in the County Jail, the rest being transferred to the House of Correction. We are not aware whether or not this order is strictly carried into effect. The reason for preparing Pestonjee Dinshaw's warrant with exceptional haste—for the warrants against other prisoners sentenced at the present Sessions have, we believe, not yet been signed—appears to be that he presented a petition praying for his confinement in the County Jail, whereupon an order was passed as above stated.

We understand that heavy rain fell at Barsee, Indapore, and Sholapore on Saturday and Sunday last.—*Poona Observer.*

A Parsee Competition-wallah.—It affords us much pleasure to state that Mr. Sorabjee, the third son of our respected citizen Khan Bahadoor Padumjee Pestonjee, intends shortly to proceed to England, for the purpose of competing for the Civil Service.—*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT.—22nd February.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.]

For Judgment according to award.

607-69—Leathes and Crawford—Sewbuxker Ramchunderjee v. Damoodhur Ramchundejee—C. Tyabjee.

LONG CAUSES.

462-71—Jefferson and Payne—Mancoover, widow, v. Morarbhoy Vizbookhundass—C. Tyabjee—Part heard.

527-71—Jefferson and Payne—Bai Heeroo v. Bai Javer and another—C. Tyabjee.

717-71—C. Tyabjee—Naronjee Shamjee v. J. T. Bell and others—Prescot and Winter.

719-71—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Byramjee Pestonjee and others v. Sorabjee Pallonjee and others—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

723-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Amerchund Soonderjee v. Damersey Sujan—Dallas and Lynch.

726-71—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Luxuman Nunbajee Ludha v. Mohansajee Janoojee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

755-71—Jefferson and Payne—Indeejee Moonsey v. Shrirushna Naronjee—Khunderao.

761-71—Leathes and Crawford—Sha Lulloobhoy Lillachund v. Hugovan Dutsun and others—No appearance.

765-71—Dallas and Lynch—The Bank of Bombay v. J. L. Lushington and others—No appearance.

773-71—Hope—Succaram Hoolajee v. Shaik Ally Vullud Abdool &c.—Mody.

777-71—Manisty and Fletcher—The Agra Bank v. Morarjee Jadowjee—No appearance.

780-71—Khunderao—Atmaram Manick v. Wittoba Pandurung—Jefferson and Payne.

782-71—Dallas and Lynch—Sewa Ramjee v. Bhanjee Raghowjee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

783-71—Jefferson and Payne—Waljebhoy Khaigar and others v. Peerbhoy Essubjee and another—M. H. Khan.

787-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Peter Ewart and others v. Soorjee Thackersey—Tyabjee.

794-71—Jefferson and Payne—Girdhundas Khimjee v. Madhowdas Ghella and another—C. Tyabjee.

739-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Wa-sooder Luxumonjee v. Yeshodabai, widow,—K. Morojee.

770-71—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Pootlabai, widow, v. Venkoo Govind and others—J. Gopal.

820-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Bezonjee Pestonjee v. Joseph Jefferson and another—Jefferson and Payne.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Kurrachee, 346 tons, Captain R. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. R. H. Daniell and 2 servants, Captain Humfrey and 4 servants, Assistant-Surgeon Greig M. B., Mrs. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. McDonald and infant, Master McDonald and 2 children, and 32 deck passengers.

The s.s. Hutton, 1,528 tons, Captain F. W. Hodges, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 8,155 bales cotton, 203 bales wool, 510½ cwts. coir yarn, 1,373 cwts. galls, 531 cwts. hemp and sundries. She brought the following passengers:—

For Liverpool.—Major and Mrs. Dobbin, infant, and ayah, Mr. G. F. Marshall, Mrs. G. H. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Rutherglen and 2 infants, Mr. A. Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. Mayhew and 2 children, Mr. A. B. St. John, and Mrs. Reynolds.

For Suez.—Lieut.-Col. F. S. Warden.

The following passengers arrived at Madras on the 18th inst. per s. s. Golconda from Calcutta:—

For Madras.—Revd. D. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. Benson, Mr. D. T. Shaw, Mr. C. C. Christoforide, Capt. Kerr, Hamed and Hajee Hassman and servants.

For Hongkong.—Mr. Caigell.

For Malta.—Mr. W. D. Mosley.

For Venice.—Major W. G. Murray and Mr. W. L. Thomas.

For Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. Haworth and infant.

For Southampton.—Mrs. W. James, infant and servant, Lieut. W. James, Mr. T. J. Cooper, Col. and Mrs. Armstrong, 2 child-ren and servant, Hon'ble Major Fraser, 3 children and servant, Mr. A. D. Blagomens, Mr. F. Rose, Mrs. Beaman, S. Doyle, and Mr. E. Forbes.

The Golconda took the following passengers from Madras:—

To Venice.—Lieut-Col. and Mrs Benton, Mrs. and Miss Napier, Mrs. Olander and 2 children, Lieut-Col. and Mrs. Fletcher.

For Southampton.—Mr. Olander.

For Galle.—Mr. Christoforico.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Deccan, 1,833 tons, Captain W. Soames, which arrived yesterday with the English mails, brought the following cargo:—10 boxes specie, 1 box sovereigns, 3 casks earthenware, 1 package pian ofborte, 205 packages yarns and twist, 6 bales coloured yarns, 576 packages merchandise, 1 package dogcart and harness, 3 packages saddlery, 1 package stationery, 8 packages apparel, 12 packages linen, 9 packages books, 1 package lamps, 3 packages books, glass, &c., 4 cases liquor, 2 cases boots and shoes, 50 cases shirtings, 2 cases flannel, 24 packages cottons and linen, 4 bales woollen and twist, 1 case hardware, 5 packages stationery and leather, &c., 2 boxes feathers, 13 cases woollens, 5 cases metal ore, 42 quarter casks, 4 cases wine, 6 packages wax, 6 packages billiards, 1,981 packages cotton, and many other packages for transhipment for different ports.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Yesterday at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, before Mr. Justice Bayley and the same common jury, the case against Sudanund Pandurang and Vishnoo Ramchunder for forging a will was continued, but not concluded. The prisoners are charged as follows:—Vishnoo Ramchunder with having, on the 1st November 1871, forged a document in the Marathi language purporting to be the last will and testament of Keroba Dadajee; and Sudanund Pandurang was charged with abetting the forgery. Both prisoners were also charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and with having, on the 22nd November 1871, while applying for probate of the forged will, made false statements while under solemn affirmation to speak the truth. They were also charged with giving false evidence in an ecclesiastical matter heard before Mr. Justice Green in June 1872, Mr. Marriott, instructed by Mr. C. Tyabjee, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Sockville Davis, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Turner, defended the prisoners.

Further evidence for the prosecution was adduced; but the cross-examination of one witness occupied about half the day; and the case for the prosecution had not closed when the Court adjourned at 6 P.M. until a quarter to 10 o'clock this morning. The jury were again sent to the Byculla Hotel for the night.

An old woman came to Flamsteed, the first Astronomer Royal to ask him when about a certain bundle of linen might be which she had lost. Flamsteed, determining to show her the folly of that belief in astrology which had led her to Greenwich Observatory, drew a circle, put a square into it, and gravely pointed out a ditch near her cottage in which he said it would be found. He then waited until she should come back to receive, as he thought, a wetting; but she came back in great delight with the bundle in her hand, found in the very place.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

Wednesday.

Owing doubtless to the attraction caused by the Byculla Club Ball this evening, the meeting of to-day was the largest we have witnessed since the formation of the Club, and many gallant sons of Mars from Poona and elsewhere (under the new rules of the Club) were enabled to indulge in *le sport par excellence*.

The celebrated dog Bill, who was supposed to be either dead, stolen, or lost, once more appeared upon the stage, and, judging from the scientific manner in which he performed his duties, he must have been doing a little shikar upon the sly on his own account. A member of the Hurlingham Gun Club present this day pronounced Master Bill to be more proficient in the art of gathering birds than the renowned dog Sam of Shepherd's Bush—the dog that has more than once been immortalised in

that he had brought two men with him who could point out the person who had stolen the jewels. Mr. Clarke sent for a police constable and giving the men who were before him in charge of the police officer, directed him to take them to Mr. MacNamara, Inspector of Police, and Mr. Clarke requested Mr. MacNamara in a note to take immediate action in the matter. We learn that Mr. MacNamara has succeeded in recovering a portion of the lost property. The person from whom the articles have been recovered is said to be a servant of Mr. F. Gordon, and he was in Mr. Coleman's house on the night the property was taken away.—*Madras Times.*

A STORY ABOUT THE RESIGNATION FARCE.—The Lahore correspondent of a contemporary says:—

An amusing story, *apropos* of the present unfitness of natives for taking part in a system of representative government, is going the round of this place. At a meeting of the municipal committee at a city not a hundred miles from Lahore, the president of the committee (the deputy commissioner of the district) took umbrage at a report made by one of the members of the committee; and considering that the report was a reflection, tendered his resignation as president. When the question was put to the members of the Municipal Committee, the only Europeans present voted against the proposal "that the resignation be accepted;" but the native members unanimously voted for it. The proposition was therefore carried, the natives all the while thinking that they were certain to be right in voting in accordance with what, they innocently considered would be pleasing to the *burra sahib* of the district; and their consternation may be more readily imagined than described when they were made aware of the effect of the vote! The European members explained to them that their vote implied one of censure, against the very man they wished to honour, and the result was that they were obliged to confess the mistake they had made, and the gallant deputy commissioner was, after some soothing, induced to again take the presidentship he had resigned in a moment of "dudgeon."

A ZEMINDAR IN TROUBLE.—It is alleged that Babu Grindar Chandar Roy, the opulent zemindar of Shaorapully, a short time ago proceeded to one of his *talooks*, situated in the district of Burdwan, where he went with eight retainers (palwans) to the house of one of his tenants, a shopkeeper, and, breaking open the door, entered the house, and outraged the modesty of one of the females. It is said that while his retainers were breaking the door, a *purohit* of the zemindar's family interfered, and tried to explain to him the result that would follow, but was laid hold of by the palwans, and carried to the kutcherry, where he was most mercilessly beaten, his skull fractured, and also fined two hundred rupees; but being unable to pay the fine, his household furniture and brass utensils were seized and sold by order of the zemindar, and the amount of the fine realized. Several charges are pending against the accused before C. T. Metcalfe, Esq., Magistrate of Burdwan, who sent, a few days ago, to the Joint Magistrate of Serampore, a warrant for the defendant's arrest. The Joint-Magistrate, accompanied by the District Superintendent of Police, Hooghly, and a *posse* of constables, personally proceeded to Shaorapully to arrest the accused, who was not to be found at his residence, having previously absconded, but four of his *peiwans* have been arrested, and are in custody. On Friday last the accused surrendered himself, and offered bail to Mr. Metcalfe, who released him on bail for Rs. 50,000.—*Englishman.*

CABUL.

ENGLAND desires a neutral zone to lie between herself and her Russian rival in the East, and Cabul must be part of that neutral line. But is it likely? Is it possible? We fear not. Ameer Shere Ali Khan is a ruler of a very different stamp from his renowned father Dost Mahomed. Our Cabul diaries have put us in possession of a few of his vagaries, but much has been untold. He is a man of eccentric habits and of a most variable and uncertain disposition. He is by no means popular with his people, and, what is of even greater import, he is on very unsatisfactory terms with his able and energetic son, Sirdar Mahomed Yacoob Khan, the present ruler of Herat. It is not two years since this young man was in open rebellion against his father. A state of things in a great measure brought about by the want of foresight, if not the want of knowledge, of those who advised Lord Mayo at the time of the Umballa Conference. Yacoob Khan (who is the second son of the Ameer) had from the time of the Ameer's succession to the throne been recognized as the heir to his father's possessions, and yet at the Umballa Durbar Lord Mayo was so ill advised as to allow Shere Ali Khan to change his good intentions towards his son Yacoob and to nominate his youngest son Abdulla Khan. A more intimate acquaintance with the actual state of things in Afghanistan would have told Lord Mayo that Shere Ali had become the tool of an ambitious woman, who was willing to imperil her husband's position by urging forward the claims of her own offspring.

This state of things has now been somewhat rectified, but it is not surprising that Sirdar Yacoob Khan should feel unfriendly to that power which four years ago so completely ignored his claims. Yacoob Khan is in fact opposed to British interests, and may be, for all we know, at this very moment furthering those of Russia.

Another cause for anxiety with regard to Ameer Shere Ali Khan's position in Cabul, is the fact that the eldest son of the late Ameer Afzul Khan, Sirdar Abdur Rahman Khan, is now an officer in the Russian army. It is of course just possible that this young Sirdar is merely earning his bread like an honest man, by receiving pay for duties performed in Russian service. But he must be a *vera avis* certainly hitherto unknown amongst the Afghans, if he is not plotting treason against his uncle who now rules in Cabul!

It is therefore as clear as noon day that, to say the least, Amir Shere Ali's tenure of his Cabul possessions is precarious to a degree, and yet the British Government appears to be willing to place its friendly or unfriendly relations with a leading European power, virtually in the hands of the half-civilized, uneducated despot who now guides the destinies of Afghanistan.

With all deference to the wisdom of our political rulers, we venture to think the state of things exceedingly unsatisfactory, and one which the course of events will make impossible to exist much longer.

We are no prophet, nor are we a prophet's son, but still it requires little inspiration to see that the neutral state of a kingdom, situated as Cabul is, between two civilized powers, is an impossibility.—*Delhi Gazette.*

A DIVORCE SUIT.

(*Madras Times*, Feb. 19.)

In the High Court, to-day, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Holloway, a suit was called on for hearing in which Mr. Arthur L. Campbell sued for a divorce from his wife Harriet Campbell on the ground of her adultery with Mr. Albert Humphreys. The petitioner claimed Rs. 5,000 as damages. Messrs. Miller and Johns one, instructed by Mr. Champion, appeared for the petitioner; Mr. O'Sullivan, instructed by Mr. Grant, for the respondent, and Mr. Sheppard, instructed by Mr. Morgan, for the co-respondent. Before the case was opened, Mr. O'Sullivan, on behalf of the respondent, stated that, by an order of the Court, the petitioner had been directed to deposit Rs. 600 for the costs of the respondent. The costs which had already been incurred amounted to more than Rs. 600. Mr. O'Sullivan applied that the costs might be taxed as the case proceeded. His Lordship was of opinion that the application should have been made in Chambers, and that the case should not be stopped. The case was then proceeded with, and Mr. Johnstone opened the case. He said that the petitioner was married to the respondent, whose maiden name was Harriet Anne Walker, in St. Andrews' Church, Vepery, on the 13th February 1858, and lived and cohabited with her, and seven children were the issue of the marriage, of whom five were living. In October 1871, there was a disagreement between the petitioner and the respondent on account of her having disposed of some jewels and borrowed money, and he slapped her, and she, after this, went away from his house and lived with Mr. Quinn. A reconciliation was effected, and the petitioner and respondent lived together again. In April 1872 the petitioner, who used occasionally to go to Bangalore and Ootacamund, went to Ootacamund and he returned in November 1872. On the 15th November 1872, the petitioner came to know that the respondent had committed adultery with the co-respondent, and subsequently the respondent admitted to the petitioner that she had committed herself with the respondent, and she also wrote a letter to the petitioner in which she made the same confession. When the case first came on for settlement of issues, the respondent did not appear, and the issues that were settled were whether the respondent and the co-respondent committed adultery and whether the petitioner was entitled to damages. Subsequently, however, the respondent appeared before a Judge in Chambers and asked to be allowed to defend her case, and she obtained permission to do so. The respondent in her written statement denied having committed adultery with the co-respondent, and alleged that the petitioner committed adultery with Mrs. Fernandez, the wife of Mr. S. B. Fernandez, who was at one time the Malayalum Interpreter of the Appellate Side of the High Court. It was also alleged that the petitioner committed adultery with one Maree Ummall, and that the petitioner has her now with him as his mistress. The respondent also charged the petitioner with great cruelty and ill-treatment towards her. She further stated that she was coerced into writing a letter admitting that the co-respondent had committed adultery with her. Further issues were thereupon settled, and the issue were, whether the respondent and co-respondent had committed adultery; whether the petitioner had committed adultery with Mrs Fernandez and Maree Ummall as alleged by the respondent; whether the petitioner was guilty of cruelty and ill-treatment towards the respondent; and whether the petitioner was entitled to damages, and if any, to what amount. Mr. Miller addressed the Court after Mr. Johnstone, and submitted that his Lordship would only have to look at the circumstances that took place in the beginning of last year in arriving at a decision in the case. He added that counter-charges which have been preferred by the respondent were all false, having been brought for the purpose of throwing dirt upon the petitioner.

The petitioner was then called and examined.

ROBBERY OF THE PONDICHERRY MAILS.

THE quiet town of Pondicherry, while absorbed in its own little doings and criticising the eccentricities of its Governor, caring little about the outside world, has been plunged into a maistrom of excitement by the receipt of the news, on the 13th instant, that the Pondicherry mails of the 10th and 11th instant had not been received at Madras. The officiating Postmaster of Madras, in communicating the circumstance to the Postmaster of Pondicherry, said that the mail despatched from Pondicherry on the 10th instant, had not been received at his office; the mail bag containing the letters and parcels of the Pondicherry office despatched on the 11th instant was received at the Madras office, but contained only old newspapers! The mouth of the mail bag which was sealed at Pondicherry with the office seal bore the Madranticum office seal when it reached Madras, and the letter packet contained in the bag which should have also borne the Pondicherry office seal bore the Cuddalore office seal when it reached Madras. By the mails of the 10th and 11th instant more than Rs. 65,000 were sent in bills and currency notes. The persons who were concerned at once informed the addressees by telegraph of the loss. But, this is not all. A native who sent a banghy parcel containing gold coins valued at Rs. 1,500 on the 12th instant has reported to the Pondicherry Postmaster the non-receipt of the parcel by the addressee while the receipt of letters sent subsequently have been acknowledged. The supernumerary inspecting postmaster started from Madras immediately the loss of the mails was discovered to make investigations, and the inspecting postmaster of the 10th divisions who was at Pondicherry tracing the loss of a packet belonging to the Cuddalore office, and containing letters for Europe, which was lost during the early part of this month, started the same evening he received the communicatron from the officiating Postmaster of Madras for Tindevanum, where he met the supernumerary inspecting postmaster, who arrived by the following day's mail. The two inspecting postmasters, assisted by the Assistant Superintendent of Police, have been making the strictest enquiries at the Tindevanum office, and it is reported with some result. The packet chullan containing the number of letters and parcels despatched from Pondicherry addressed to the Salem Post Office was found amongst the waste papers of the Tindevanum office. The deputy postmaster and clerk of that office have been suspended on suspicion, and are in the hands of the police. An express messenger was despatched on Saturday night with an order requesting Mr. Cosby to leave Pondicherry by Sunday night's mail and relieve the inspecting postmaster who was temporarily in the charge of the Tindevanum office. The supernumerary inspecting postmaster left Tindevanum on Sunday morning for Pondicherry to make enquiries regarding the loss of the gold coins. The inspecting postmaster, accompanied by Mr. Cosby, called on the Mayor, and requested him to set the Pondicherry police on the scent and ascertain if the peons of the post office had any accomplices. The inspecting postmaster and Mr. Cosby left on Sunday evening by the mail for Tindevanum. In reporting this extraordinary robbery in the postal department, it must be observed that the conduct of the officers in charge of the Madras and Pondicherry post offices should be noticed. The Madras Postmaster took two whole days to report the non-receipt of the Pondicherry mails at his to the postmaster. What is the telegraph for, and why did not he make use of it? And then the Pondicherry Postmaster instead of taking prompt measures to inform the public of the loss of the mails, allowed them to learn it by public rumour, and the consequence was that many of those seriously concerned in the loss of their letters, lost considerable time in wiring the circumstance to Madras. Besides it must be noticed that the Postmaster of Pondicherry, through his ignorance of French was unable to communicate with the French authorities.—*Correspondent of the Madras Times.*

THE RECENT MURDER IN THE MUTTRA DISTRICT.

A CORRESPONDENT sends to the Allahabad paper the subjoined account of the recent murder of the agent of the Rance of Huttrass, and of the escape from prison effected by two of the men sentenced for this crime. We recently noticed this escape, but at the time we were incorrectly informed of some of the circumstances:—

"At the time of the Mutiny, the only prominent leaders of disaffection in the Muttra district were the Gujares of the Chata and Kosi pergunnas, who mustered in force at the town Shergarh, and there declared themselves independent, in open defiance of the British Government. Under the Jats and Mahrattas they had been large landed proprietors; but their estates had gradually passed out of their hands, and in 1857 consisted only of eight villages. On the suppression of the disturbances these were all confiscated, and conferred, as an acknowledgment of his good services, on Rajah Gobind Singh, of Hattras. He is now dead, and has been succeeded by his widow, the Rance Sahib Cunwar. There was at first a large migration of the ejected proprietors, but in the course of years they stole back to their old haunts, and there waged an incessant petty war with the new landlord's agent, Jay Ram Singh, whose energy and devotion to the interests of his employer only made them the more regard him as their natural enemy. Finding that their acts of trespass and depredation were never allowed to pass unnoticed, and whatever annoyance they might cause to the landlord still always resulted either in fine or imprisonment for themselves, they finally resolved to get rid altogether of the obnoxious individual. Measures were concerted, and on the 29th September 1872 a favourable opportunity offered for putting them in execution. The agent had come over to settle a boundary dispute, and though warned indirectly of the mischief that was brewing, determined, as the distance was considerable, not to return home at once, but to pass the night in the chaupal of one of the Gujar villages, by name Jatwari. Here he was sleeping at midnight, with a guard of village chowkeedars as usual posted outside, when the band of conspirators, some ten or twelve in number it it is believed, stole up unawares, rushed into the chaupal, and there with swords and spears fell upon the unfortunate man, and hacked him to pieces. They probably hoped that the watchmen, who were many of them Gujars also, would neither resist the attack nor give evidence against them. In the latter hope they were deceived. Six of the murderers were arrested, and after the clearest proof of guilt, were sentenced by the court of session sitting at Muttra, on the 24th December, to be hanged. They were accordingly removed to the six solitary condemned cells of the Muttra jail, there to await the confirmation of sentence by the High Court. But time passed, no further orders were received; and as the jail was undergoing repairs, which it was thought necessary to extend also to the condemned cells, the prisoners were removed thence, and placed in three double cells in another barrack. A guard of 24 men and 6 head constables had been told off for their custody, and each convict was not only fettered and handcuffed, but further secured by a long chain, which had its end wound round the pillar of the verandah opposite the cell-door. It would seem, however, that the chains were not very securely rivetted, for the two men in the first of the row of cells having contrived to secrete the brass guard of a large English padlock, were able with this to undo their irons. They then at midnight darted out of the cell-door, which, though it was a grated one and therefore allowed the guard to see perfectly well inside, was still left unfastened, past the sentry, out of the barrack-yard—this door also being left open to allow of the occasional visits of the night-watch—sharp round the corner into the other barrack at the back. As this was the one from which they had been removed they both knew it to be unoccupied, and also knew what was its weakest point. From this they clambered up on to the roof, and along the top of the radiating wall, to the outer wall, where they dropped. One of them is still at large, the other was apprehended on the following morning, and with the remaining four was executed on the 1st of February; while six members of the guard are, for their negligence, now undergoing long terms of imprisonment.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Jan. 31.)

THE Emperor of Germany has sent a very complimentary autograph letter to Prince Bismarck on his resignation of the Presidency of the Prussian Ministry. It has been reported from Berlin that the recent visit of Count Schouvaloff to England had for one of its objects a proposal of marriage between a Russian Grand-Duke and the Princess Beatrice, and that there was some probability of an alliance between the Duke of Edinburgh and a Russian princess, but both reports have been contradicted.

The Treaty of Commerce between England and France had been signed by Lord Lyons and the French Foreign Minister. The Commission of Thirty have decided on the principle of a Second Representative Chamber. The action by Prince Napoleon against the late Minister of the Interior for expelling him from France came on for hearing on Jan. 29, and was adjourned. The Prince, it is asserted, will shortly announce himself as the leader of the Bonapartist party in his own right.

The members of the Burmese Embassy have left Paris, and will shortly return to Burmah.

Another eruption of Mount Vesuvius has occurred, which has created some alarm in the vicinity. A royal decree has been issued by the Italian Government formally taking possession of the property of sixteen convents in Rome. The Pope has declared that if this step is carried out, he will feel compelled to leave the Eternal City.

The Queen of Spain has given birth to a prince. A conflict has taken place between the Carlists and the military, in which thirty-five of the former have been killed and many wounded.

The Dowager Empress Amelie of Brazil died on Jan. 26.

The expedition against Khiva by the Russians is gaining much public favour in that country owing to the news received there that Russian prisoners had been treated with excessive cruelty. An important memorandum has been published, said to have been presented to the late Emperor of Russia during the Crimean War, describing the different routes by which Russia might invade India, and the fact has created considerable excitement.

Her Majesty is in excellent health at Osborne, and will leave for London in about a fortnight.

Lord Clarendon will propose and Lord Vernon will second the address in the House of Lords.

A full-length life-sized portrait of Lord Mayo has just been completed by Captain Mercier for the Junior Carlton Club.

Dr. Pusey is reported to be convalescent.

Mr. Skipworth has been fined £500, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, until the fine be paid. The claimant has been ordered to find security for £500 to be of good behaviour for three months, with the understanding that if he attends any meetings called in his behalf during that period, the £500 will be forfeited.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have affirmed the appeal of Soorsoondery Dahee *v.* Gholan Ally with costs. The appeal of Hart *v.* Gumpach, from China has been allowed, the respondent being condemned in costs.

Judgment has been given in the suit brought by General Forester, M.P., against the Secretary of State for India, and an order made for the payment of £30,000, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. from February 1836.

The P. and O. Company, in conjunction with Post Office authorities in India, have arranged for a parcels post to all parts thereof at a uniform rate of 1s. 4d. per lb., exclusive of the cost of insurance, which is fixed at 2s. 9d. up to the value of £5.

The coroner's jury have returned a verdict of "wilful murder" against Mary and Charlotte Rea, who stand charged with the murder of Miss Keer, and Jane Toner, her servant, at Holywood, Belfast.

The charge against Dr. Hessel for the Coram-street murder has been dismissed by the magistrate.

It has been telegraphed from Cadiz that the emigrant ship Northfleet was run down by the Spanish steamer Murillo, which arrived there on Jan. 30, and the authorities are to take the depositions of the master and the crew to-day concerning the collision.

The strike in Wales continues, but it is expected that the men must soon come to the end of their means for further resistance.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has received several deputations during the week. To the one on the subject of the mail-tax he curtly replied that Government would not interfere.

The Bank rate has been further reduced to 3½ per cent.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Lieut.-Col. C. Davidere, Mad. Ret.; Col. J. W. Stupps, M.S.C.; Capt. R. Ottley, M.S.C.; Capt. G. W. Oakes, Bo. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. C. R. Shuckburgh; Sir Richard de Burgho, Bart.; the Dowager Lady Bridport; Mr. Charles Longman, F.G.S.; Mr. Grant, of Kilgraston; Professor Sedgwick; Rev. J. Tucker, late Madras Church Missionary Society; Dr. Jas. Peebles, Q.C., of the Irish Bar.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SURGICAL DISCOVERY.

(*Edinburgh Paper.*)

A CORRESPONDENT writes to an Edinburgh contemporary communicating a remarkable French surgical discovery. "French surgery," he says, "is generally known as daring even to rashness, and it is true that some of its most brilliant achievements have been attended, in the tentative stage at least, with the increased suffering and frequent death of the patient. The operation of which I am about to speak, however, has been singularly successful. I am indebted for full information regarding it to a French medical friend, who came to this country to attend the late Emperor's funeral, and who is now staying with me as well as an article which appeared a fortnight ago in the *Revue Chirurgique*. Your readers will form some idea of the novelty and importance of the operation, of which I shall only indicate the leading features, when they learn that its aim is nothing short of the removal of all stomachic complaints. M. de Septeuils, who is the discoverer of the following extraordinary mode of operation, is only about 28 years of age, and was a distinguished pupil of Nelaton, of whom, however, he may now be considered the master. It may be premised that the cases which came chiefly under M. de Septeuil's observation were those in which the patients, by intemperance or want of exercise, had induced such violent and chronic hepatic discharges into the stomatch as to vitiate that organ and cause speedy death; in other words, that aggravated form of bilious complaint which medical men acknowledge to be incurable and to which every bilious person is predisposed. The operation, however, as will be seen from the subjoined brief details, and as M. de Septeuils has in one instance proved, is equally efficacious in cases where the contractile power is enfeebled and there is a deficiency of gastric juice. Hitherto the severity of either form of disease has been mitigated, though never eradicated, by dietary treatment. M. de Septeuils, on the other hand, regards the stomach as irretrievably ruined by its inability to work under the above conditions, and it is his especial credit to have practically demonstrated that the removal of this organ is as necessary and incredible as it may seem as simple as the removal of a diseased arm or leg. The knife is almost entirely dispensed with, and the defunct organ is at once replaced by an artificial membrane of the most delicate and complicated construction. M. de Septeuil's first case, which will illustrate his method, was that of an old *marin*, whom stomachic ailments had laid aside from work. To this forlorn promising patient he administered, with the view of detaching the coats of the stomach, a tablespoonful daily of powdered caustic and sublimated essence of vitriol. This solution was tempered with chloric ether, in order that the underlying tissues might be preserved as much as possible from corrosion. On the morning of the fifth day the patient, who had been supported on the smallest quantities of light food and light wine, began to experience considerable pain and nausea, and M. de Septeuil knew that a crisis had arrived. A strong purgation was given, two carbolized sutures were applied, and in two hours the stomachic integuments were passed by the same channel as the fæces. It may be here remarked that, as during this process the patient seemed to suffer severely, M. de Septeuils resolved in future to employ chloroform. The sutures were still retained, and the artificial stomach was gently injected. When its position with regard to the large arteries was accurately ascertained by means of an elongated pulso-register, it was inflated with oxydized air until by its own contraction and dilation its union with the gastric nerves and ducts was clearly intimated. Next day the patient declared himself free from all pain, and displayed great voracity of appetite consequent upon the rapid adjustment of the digestive functions. During the next days he was manifestly regaining strength, but died suddenly on the ninth from an unexpected aneurism of the heart. There were now existing two or three rivals to attribute the death to the operation, but on a post-mortem examination it was found not only that the case of death was strictly cardiac, but also that the artificial membrane was actually adhering to the neighbouring structures, and had admirably fulfilled its relations to the other viscera. Thus encouraged, M. de Septeuils has operated repeatedly with the happiest result s. From the *Revue Chirurgique*, to which reference has been already made, I see that out of forty cases of stomachic disease he has cured thirty-four in this manner, the remaining six dying of the general exhaustion or the organic disease which a depraved digestion fosters and aggravates. Though the relief which this operation will secure to millions of sufferers is incalculable, M. de Septeuils by no means regard it as the *ne plus ultra* of surgery. On the contrary, he regards it as simply inaugurating a new mode of treatment for organic disease and he invites all devoted to surgical science to co-operate with him in the attempt to discover how his method may be applied to the larger viscera. The attempt, is a noble one, and no one can deride it who appreciates the marvellous success of M. de Septeuils' first operation. Nor can we doubt that, were the attempt successful, M. de Septeuils will have been instrumental, to use the words of the writer in the *Revue Chirurgique*, "de doubler son quadruple l'average longueur de la vie humaine."

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH

OF FEBRUARY 1.

POT-LUCK—Collecting old China.

NOTE FOR NATURALISTS.

The largest moth ever known—The Behemoth.

EXCHANGE.

Intending Investor—Where can I read all about the Spanish Loan?

Friend—Hem! Probably in Borrow's *Spain*.

[Exeunt separately.

DECISIVE.

Mrs. Malaprop, who considers herself a good judge from attending so many Penny Readings, does not think much of the Pope's elocution.

FALLACY OF THE FACULTY.

Physicians often prescribe change of air when the change really required for the poor patient's cure is change of circumstances.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE BETTER THAN BOOK-LEARNING.

Governess—"Well, and so they export wheat and cotton. Now, you've seen wheat in the ear, but not *cotton!*"

Pupil—"O, yes, I have! *Grandpa*, you know!"

VERSE FOR WORKMEN.

The rele se to obtain you would like
Of imprisoned gas stokers;
In the meanwhile with strike follow strike,
O you practical jokers!

DETECTED.

First Violin (after the Quartette in C Major—unsatisfactory somehow)—"Hullo!—Hark!—There—I knew there was something wrong! This confounded tea-kettle's been singing B flat all the time—!"

A PRIVILEGED PAIR.

The Lord Chief Justice perhaps had one more reason than he mentioned for not committing Messrs. Whalley and Guildford Onslow for contempt of Court. His lordship very likely considered that, in stumping the country and suppressing persons of honour, on behalf of Castro, they had sufficiently committed themselves.

GUILE.

Old Lady—"You know the 'royal oak'? Well, you turn to the right, past the 'Jolly Gardeners,' till you come to the 'Red Lion'——"

Artful Cabby—"O, don't tell me the 'ouses, mum! Name some o' the churches, and then I shall know where I am!!"

[Asks and gets an exorbitant fare without a murmur.

THE CHURCH IN DANGER.

Ritualism and Rationalism, and Mormonism and Ultramontanism, have each in their turn caused old-fashioned folks great uneasiness and alarm; but all combined have not created anything like the panic occasioned by "Buddhism in St. Paul's." Should this be followed by "Brahminism in Westminster Abbey," we will not answer for the consequences.

POOR PAPA!

There was a man, and he went mad,
Whom Cupid so far carried,
That, though he no sure income had,
He fell in love and married.

An heir, before twelve months had fled,
Was born to destitution,
He patted baby on the head,
And called it "Retribution."

ADVICE TO YOUNG COUPLES.

By all means, if you can, keep pigs. Properly managed, they will make you almost independent of your butcher. "Now then," truly wrote Cobbett, "this hog is altogether a good thing." So he is. You can eat him all up; you can go the whole hog, from the tip of the snout to that of the tail. Thus, by substituting pork for beef and mutton in their present dearness, you make both ends meat.

CHANGE OF HAIR.

A violent shock of fear or grief will, it is said, turn the hair suddenly grey. Query.—Does the converse ever occur? Suppose a man's hair has grown grey in consequence of anxiety occasioned by slender and precarious circumstances. If he were unexpectedly to come into the possession of money enough to make him comfortable for life, is it possible that excess of joy might immediately turn his hair dark? Perhaps it would only turn his head without affecting his hair. But, if in a position to be tested on this point, one would not object. What Peabody will try the experiment?

COMMANDER J. O. SELFRIDGE, of the United States' Navy, has started for the Isthmus of Darien to make the last survey for the interoceanic canal. This is stated to be a reconnaissance along the Atrato and Bojaya rivers, and, when completed, will have concluded the projected surveys of all the known routes across the Isthmus. The reports of all these surveys are to be referred to a board of officers to report upon the practicability of a canal. It is however concluded that a canal can only be cut across the Isthmus at such enormous cost as to make it almost an impossibility.

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